The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. | CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1873. | NUMBER 74.

SALES.
ORE & CO.,
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Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock.
-AV., CHICAGO.

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68 and 70 Wabash-av.

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68 and 70 Wabash-av.
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ON & CO.,
AGE SALE OF
FURNITURE,
Canal-st.
ILLIAMS,
NS & CO.,
& CO., Auctioneers.

FANCY SILKS.

Great Reduction IN FANCY SILKS!

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State and Washington-sts.,

Will offer, MONDAY, Nov. 3, 500 Pieces Fancy Silks at 75 cts., $1.00, and $1.25, reduced from $1.00, $1.50, and $1.75; Brocade Sicillienes at $1.75 and $2.50, reduced from $3.50 and $5.00; Chintz Foulards, 75 cts., from $1.50. Also, a full line of Colored Gros Grain Silks, in all the new shades, at $1.75 and $2.00, being the cheapest line of these goods ever offered in this maarket.

An early examination is solicited.

DRESS GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,

Are Offering a very Large and Desirable Stock of Dress Goods, unsurpassed in Variety and Style, embracing all the Latest and Choicest Shades, at

INTERESTING PRICES

to those who care to Economize in their purchases of First-Class Dry Goods.

Good Colored Alpacas, Newest Shades, 25 cents per yard, worth 38.

A Great Bargain in Colored Empress Cloths, all wool, new shades, 40 cts. per yard.

Fine all wool Colored Cashmeres, 50 cents, worth 85 cents.

Colored Poplin Alpacas, 40 cts., worth 60.

All wool Serges and Diagonals, latest shades, at 20 per cent below market prices.

Line of Serges at 37 1-2, 40, and 50 cents.

Genuine Lyons Roll Poplins, 75 cents per yard, regular $1.25 quality.

Great Bargains in French Merinos.

Bargains in Black Alpacas, the firmest make and best shades imported.

Black Cashmeres, Draps d'Etes, and all the most desirable Mourning Fabrics.

A Good Black Alpaca at 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

I. THE POETICAL WORKS

Of EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN. Uniform with the Farringford Tennyson. With Fine Portrait of the Author. 1 vol. 16mo. $2.00.

This book includes all of Mr. Stedman's poems previously published in book form, the famous "Diamond Wedding," "Alice of Monmouth," "The Blameless Prince," the larger poems which have given names to the volumes containing them, and other favorite pieces, such as "Bohemia," "Pan in Wall Street," "The Doorstep," "Israel Freyer's Bid for Gold," "Horace Greeley," "The Old Admiral," and much new matter. Those who have marked with admiring sympathy Mr. Stedman's growing fame, and who know how richly that fame is merited, will heartily welcome this volume, which so amply illustrates the rare scholarship, the generous culture, and the exquisite poetic genius of the author.

II. TROTTY'S WEDDING-TOUR AND STORY-BOOK.

By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS. Author of "The Gates Ajar," etc. 1 vol. 12mo. Illustrated. $1.50.

A sequel and companion to the delightful "Trotty Book." Miss Phelps has the rare and exquisite art of writing stories that charm children—and children's parents and grandparents no less. Her new book is one of her most charming and attractive.

III. ON THE AMAZONS.

By C. A. STEPHENS. Vol. VI. of the "Camping Out" Series. 16mo. Illustrated. $1.50.

This book completes the "Camping Out" series, and is one of the best volumes of the six. These books have so much out-door freshness and adventure, that boys read them with eager admiration. They appeal powerfully to the healthy impulses of active boyhood, and have been commended with quite remarkable cordiality by the press.

IV. THE VOICE AND HOW TO USE IT.

By W. H. DANIELL. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.00.

A simple, clear, and thoroughly practical treatise on the Voice, its cultivation and proper management.

For sale by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

REMOVALS.

REMOVED TO 168 WASHINGTON-ST.

POPE & DAVIS,

Commission Merchants,

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

WM. J. POPE. R. L. DAVIS.

Chicago, Oct. 31, 1873.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY (not heretofore proven) are required, by a decree of the Superior Court of Cook County, to present and prove the same before F. C. Hale, Esq., Special Master, at his office, 132 Dearborn-st., Chicago, within 90 days from the 31st of October, 1873, or be barred from participating in the assets of said Company.

GEORGE CHANDLER, Receiver.

Chicago, Nov. 1, 1873.

NOTICE.

By mutual consent, Mr. SPARROW M. NICKERSON retires from our firm, and his interest and liability will cease from this date.

J. W. DOANE & CO.

Chicago, Nov. 1, 1873.

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.

Dearo Lodge, No. 11—Removal—Members of above Lodge and brothers of the Order are hereby notified that the first regular meeting of said Lodge will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at their new hall, Nos. 112 and 114 East Randolph-st. A full attendance is respectfully requested.

CHAS. K. HERRICK, Chairman Trustees.

Masonic.

Regular meeting of the Chicago Masonic Board of Relief this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock, in the parlor of Oriental Hall, No. 122 LaSalle-st., for business. A full attendance of representatives requested.

EDWARD COOK, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

BURDETT ORGANS.

At no time during the past three years have we been able to meet the demand for these matchless instruments, the orders invariably exceeding the supply; and even now, with largely-increased manufacturing resources, the orders are largely in excess of our ability to furnish. In consequence of this fact we have, for years, refrained from advertising them, and only now have recourse to the press in order to call the attention of the public to the many

NEW IMPROVEMENTS,
NEWLY-DESIGNED CASES,
NEW STYLES FOR CHURCHES,
NEW STYLES FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM,

All of which should be seen and heard to be appreciated

☞ Parties at a distance will please write for our Illustrated Price List.

LYON & HEALY,

General Agents for the Northwest,

State and Monroe-sts.,

CHICAGO.

POLITICAL.

Candidate for Alderman of Tenth Ward, People's Party,

M. GREENEBAUM,

OF THE FIRM OF

M. GREENEBAUM & CO.,

DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, & WAGON-STOCK.

161 W. Randolph St.

S. O. OLIN,

the regular nominee for County Commissioner on the Citizens' Union Ticket, has accepted the nomination, and solicits the votes of his friends and the public on Tuesday next.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON,

107 STATE-ST.

PAPER HANGINGS, BEDDING, AND WINDOW SHADES.

POLISHED PLATE GLASS.

To Builders and Architects.

We have recently made such arrangements for a supply of POLISHED PLATE GLASS that we are able to insure the prompt filling of contracts, and on unusually favorable terms, especially for immediate orders.

Parties about to build, and Architects, are invited to present specifications for estimates.

WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO.,
47 & 49 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

OFFICE INDICATORS.

A neat article for registering time at which parties will be at their office.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented, needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 157 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

FRANKLIN BANK.

Several small Savings Account Books, various amounts, for sale at 25 per cent off. What do you bid?

G. F. WORK & CO.,
128 LaSalle-st.

Manufacturers' National Bank.

WANTED—$20,000 worth of stock, or any part, at a fair price, in exchange for first-class Real Estate at cash price.

G. F. WORK & CO.,
128 LaSalle-st.

PHANTOM POWDER.

"PHANTOM."

"Elgin's Phantom Powder." Ladies will find this the nicest, whitest, softest, prettiest of face powders. None should fail to try it. You are sure to be delighted with the SURPASSING BEAUTY it gives to the complexion. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents per box. The trade supplied by Messrs. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago.

UNION LUNCHES.

UNION LUNCHES,

By the Ladies of the several Methodist Churches, at No. 81 Madison-st. Only 25 cents for a Good Lunch and a good time. Rooms of Halsted-st. Mission Church.

FINANCIAL.

Later Reports from Claflin & Co.

They Need no Assistance from the Banks.

Satisfactory Arrangements Made with Their Creditors.

The Details of the Pending Sprague Mortgage.

The Creditors Favor Trusteeship.

Large Increase of Greenbacks in the New York Banks.

Four Railroad Companies Unable to Pay Their Interest.

Later News from the Trades and Manufacturers.

THE CLAFLINS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE STREET AT FIRST DEPRESSED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Wall street was much depressed at the opening on Saturday by the report concerning Claflin & Co., and other houses of prominence in the mercantile community, but when, at the meeting of the bank Presidents a letter was received from Claflin & Co. stating that they did not need assistance from the banks, as they could obtain all the aid they required from immediate friends, confidence was in a measure restored. The stories about other firms were found to be nothing more than the gabble of croakers, a plentiful number of whom infest Wall street.

THE FINANCIAL PROSPECTS

are, on the whole, brighter. H. B. Claflin told a reporter on Saturday that the immediate cause of the embarrassment of his firm was due to the fact that while other large houses had been seeking temporary extensions on their open accounts, they paid theirs promptly up to last Friday. It was further stated that the suspension of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. had the effect of cutting off all negotiations; that the house of H. B. Claflin & Co. had not suspended; that arrangements had been made which, if carried out as it was expected they would be, would enable the house soon to leave behind its present troubles, and that it would be all right in a few days. The rumor that the firm had informed the Clearing-House Association that if they were expected to pay cash promptly, as heretofore, they must ask for a loan of $500,000, was passed from mouth to mouth, among importers having dealings with them. A member of the Association has said that while this proposition was under consideration, word came from Mr. Claflin that he would not need the assistance of the banks.

THE ARRANGEMENT EFFECTED BY THE FIRM

is understood to be that all accounts under $10,000 will be paid at maturity, or in thirty days, and that all others will be paid with notes at sixty days and four months.

An intimate friend of Mr. Claflin said on Saturday that

THE ACTION OF THE FIRM IN 1857

during the great financial depression when Claflin, Mellen & Co. suspended payment, like hundreds of others, were a sufficient guarantee that the creditors would not suffer by an accommodation, the terms of which were very liberal to the creditors. It was then suggested by the committee to whom the terms of settlement had been referred, and was unhesitatingly acceded to by the greater number of creditors; but a few sold out their claims at a loss of 30 per cent. The firm soon resumed business, and the creditors were paid in full with interest. Mr. Claflin then procured a list of those who had sold their claims at a loss, and paid them the difference with interest. Thus he paid out $240,000. When remonstrated with by friends for paying those who had no legal claim against him, Mr. Claflin said that he did not wish any man to have reason to say that he had lost a dollar by trusting to his mercantile honor.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A TRICK OF VANDERBILT'S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—In the New York *Tribune* of Oct. 24 were published certain documents, the originals of which were filed in the Register's office a few days previous, conveying to Cornelius Vanderbilt certain premises on Fifth avenue, Union Place, Irving Place, and South street, and Front street, in this city, and also property in Tarrytown, James H. Banker and his wife executing the conveyance. One item of the conveyance names house No. 73, Fifth avenue, occupied by Henry Hilton, together with a lot and stable belonging thereto, which may be valued at $300,000 but on Oct. 28, another deed was acknowledged in the Register's office, in which James H. Banker appears to have conveyed the property at No. 73 to the wife of Henry Hilton as long ago as Nov. 1, 1871. The deed on file is acknowledged by the subscribing witness, instead of the principals. A reporter, upon calling at the residences of Mr. Hilton, Mr. Banker, and Commodore Vanderbilt to inquire the meaning of these conflicting documents, found that Mr. Banker and his wife had gone to the country, and Vanderbilt and Hilton were too busy to be seen.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

Judge Blatchford ordered on Saturday, at the request of Wheeler H. Peckham, counsel for the Company, that the allegations of bankruptcy against the Union Trust Company in the petition of E. R. Linly, except the first, second, and fourth, be stricken out. Mr. Peckham filed an answer denying that the Company had committed any act of bankruptcy, and the matter was referred to Commissioner Betts, who will hear testimony in a few days.

[To the Associated Press.]

AT THE ASSAY OFFICE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The rate for the purchase of silver was yesterday lowered at the United States Assay office, from $1.20 to $1.18 per ounce. During the day $21,000 gold was received for coinage.

THE EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary of the Employers' Association reports that nearly all the men were at work yesterday, as before, at reduced wages, and has no doubt those absent will soon return. He says if the men do not submit to the reduced pay, their places can be filled by outsiders.

MECHANICS GOING TO EUROPE.

It is said that over 300 mechanics of Paterson N. J., have bought tickets from European steamship agents in that city, this week, there being no prospect of work this winter this side of the Atlantic.

MEN DISCHARGED IN PATERSON.

Five hundred hands were discharged from the Danforth Locomotive Works at Paterson, N. J., last night. Nearly the entire force was discharged from the Grant locomotive works. The salaries of the men at the Rogers works were reduced 58 cents per day, so as to make it equivalent to the proposed reduction. Paterson manufacturers consider there is little prospect of improvement during the winter.

THE SPRAGUES.

THE TRUSTEESHIP.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 2.—The Sprague mortgage deed of trust is not yet ready for publication, and cannot yet be considered in its detail by the creditors. Perhaps some modification of its terms may be needed, and one or two changes of trustees may be made; but the general feeling of the creditors here seems to be in favor of a truste ship rather than of bankruptcy.

EXACT TERMS OF THE ARRANGEMENT.

Referring to this matter, the *Journal* of tomorrow will contain the following, which probably reflects the feeling here: "The proposed mortgage covers the entire property, not only of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, but also the private property of individual members; and the whole is pledged for the payment of notes to be given, equal in amount to the present indebtedness, and which creditors are asked to accept in place of obligations which they hold. These notes are to run for three years, at an interest of 7 3-10 per cent. The Trustees are to have power to select a portion of the property and apply the proceeds to the reduction of the debt. The business of the corporation will go on under the direction of the stockholders, with Amasa Sprague as President; and it is understood that the stockholders are willing that any guarantee shall be given against a change in direction not satisfactory to the creditors, or that a representative of the creditors shall be made President, if that would be more acceptable. It is also said the Company are willing that the creditors shall nominate Trustees, if any of those proposed should decline or should for any reason be unsatisfactory. It is desirable, for very evident reasons, that this property, the fruit of three generations of active life,

SHOULD NOT GO INTO BANKRUPTCY,

and with careful and intelligent management it can be made to pay its debts and probably leave a surplus; if closed at once and sold in the present condition of business, it would pay a dividend, and the loss would fall with especial severity upon some who are little able to bear it—as for instance, depositors in the savings banks and some of the stockholders in the National Banks. The closing of all the works for so long a time would be necessary to wind up so great and complicated an estate in bankruptcy, and this would be a severe loss to many poor people and a serious interruption to general prosperity, yet it is exceedingly difficult, and only by many concessions that such a conclusion can be avoided. The forbearance of all creditors, the interests of whom necessarily would be consulted in these preliminary proceedings, is requisite, or of all whose claims others would not purchase."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATOR SPRAGUE'S PROVISION FOR HIS FAMILY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—Referring to the financial depression, and the involvement of the Sprague brothers en passant, it is stated that Senator Sprague, of that firm, has made good provision for his offspring and family, irrespective of the marriage portion settled on Mrs. Sprague. The advent of each child born to the Senator has been the occasion for a gift of $500,000. As two of his children are living, this provision has secured to the family $1,000,000, which by economically disposed persons is regarded as sufficient to keep them from want.

BANKING INTERESTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—The opinion obtains here that the National Banking system is daily growing in disfavor throughout the country; that the banking associations will not be able to resume payment; that the whole system is badly shattered; and that the shrinkage in values of the securities held by these banks can never be remedied by inflation. The experts in finance say that every hour of suspension makes resumption more difficult, since a new channel of trade is meantime being established by a class of men whose interests will be hostile to the suspended banks, and who will shortly control the money business of the country. It is believed that the banking associations intend to postpone resumption until Jan. 1, in the hope that they will be relieved by Congressional legislation. Nevertheless the opinion gains strength here that a free banking system will be popular, and, with the recommendation of a plan of that sort in the annual message of the President, this scheme will assume a formidable shape.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INCREASE OF LEGAL-TENDERS IN THE BANKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—In addition to other encouraging features, it was discovered on Saturday that there was an increase in legal-tenders held by banks of $4,000,000. This is doubtless due to the fact that some banks did not put all their legal-tenders in the pool, but concealed them as special deposits or otherwise.

[To the Associated Press.]

BROKEN BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—From the best data that can be obtained, the First National Bank of Washington will pay its creditors from its present assets about 50 per cent in all. The payment of a larger dividend will depend on the business capacity of Jay Cooke & Co.

The Receiver of the Washington City Savings Bank has informed the depositors that they will receive ultimately 75 cents on the dollar. The time of settlement may be long distant, as, owing to the effects of the panic, money cannot be realized at present on some of the collaterals held by the institution.

THE PROVIDENCE BANKS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 2.—The Franklin and Cranston Savings Banks are doing no business. The former will probably resume business under a new Board of Directors. The Cranston will doubtless pay up, in time, and depositors will get their money if the Spragues pay in full.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—The Federal officers who examined the several banks affected by the suspension of the Spragues report that these concerns will be able to bridge over and avoid serious embarrassments, if they can get assistance from other banks.

THE RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RAILROAD DEFAULTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Chesapeake & Ohio, Kansas Pacific, St. Louis & Southwestern, and the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroads did not pay their semi-annual coupons on Saturday.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC.

From the St. Louis Times, Nov. 1.

The interest coupons of the Kansas Pacific Railway and Union Pacific Railway (Eastern Division), due to-day, will not be met. The Directors have issued two circulars explaining the condition of affairs and the reasons for the suspension. The following, addressed to the foreign bondholders, is the more comprehensive, and is therefore printed below:

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31, 1873.—The Directors of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company regret exceedingly that the crisis in the money markets of the country, and the impossibility of realizing on the securities of the Company, compel them to stop payment on the coupons of their bonded debt for the present. They look upon this measure as a great hardship to the bondholders, and have used every effort to avoid it; but even the proposition of the undersigned Directors and other large stockholders, to loan the Company $2,000,000, in securities, to be used as a bonus to raise the necessary means to meet the interest on the bonded debt, and to liquidate the greater part of the floating debt, was of no avail; the money could not be procured during the present pressure. The Company has large assets, besides a land-grant of more than 5,500,000 acres of land, the proceeds of which, when realized, will pay the largest part, if not the whole, of the bonded debt, before the same matures, and by which it is provided with a sinking fund that, in proportion to its bonded debt, is probably larger than that of any other railroad in the United States. But the construction of the road and its equipment, as well as the aid given to the building of two branch roads, has cost more than the capital received in proceeds of bonds and stock, and thus a floating debt has accumulated, which, in the present monetary condition of the country, cannot be carried, and must be liquidated as soon as possible.

The road must be run and kept in good order to meet the demands of its increasing business, and we can assure you that it is in excellent condition, and has a sufficiency of rolling stock and locomotives. The earnings of the road, over operating expenses, for the last year, were $1,494,447.41; and, although the gross earnings of the present year are not in excess of those of 1872, the expenses have been less, and we believe that earnings of $1,600,000 over operating expenses can be relied on. This sum is about $400,000 more than the annual interest on the bonded debt; which amounts to $1,077,847.50, in gold (exclusive of income bonds, which, by the terms of the mortgage, are not yet entitled to interest).

It is, therefore, without counting on any increase in the business of the road, almost certain that the floating debt of the Company can be extinguished in about two years by its earnings; and if the Company should be successful in placing their securities now in hand, consisting of first-mortgage bonds upon branch lines and real estate securities, the floating debt could be paid at once, and the earnings of the road used for the speedy payment of coupons.

The Company, therefore, invites the holders of bonds to appoint a committee to confer with the Board of Directors, personally or by letter, to examine the condition and effects of the Company, and decide upon the wisest course to be pursued in the premises.

ROBERT E. CARR, President.
ADOLPHUS MEIER, Vice-President.
CARLOS S. GREELEY, Treasurer.
R. W. LEWIS, JR.,
S. M. EDGELL,
F. M. MEISTER,
JOHN D. PERRY,
Directors in St. Louis.

[These roads have now 993 miles in operation, in the following sections: Kansas City to Denver, 638 miles; Denver to Cheyenne, 106 miles; Kit Carson to Las Animas, 55½ miles; Denver to Boulder City, 27½ miles; Junction City to Clay Centre, 33¼ miles; Leavenworth to Lawrence, 33 miles. Of these, 116½ miles have been completed this year.]

STRIKE ON THE EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA, & GEORGIA RAILROAD.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 2.—On account of the general reduction of wages of employes of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Company, the engineers, firemen, machinists, and blacksmiths have quit work. Some delay in trains has resulted, but the Company has succeeded in supplying the places of the engineers and firemen, so as not to interfere with the passenger service. The Company has ordered a reduction of 20 per cent to be made. The employes are willing to work on short time, but object to a decrease of per diem. The Company will not recede. No demonstrations have been made by the employes.

FAILURE IN DAYTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 2.—At a meeting of the creditors of William Arnold, distiller, held this afternoon, it was resolved to force him into bankruptcy. His liabilities are $25,000; assets small.

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Steamship Holsatia from Southampton, Saturday, took £412,000 specie.

BUSINESS IN GRUNDY COUNTY.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, ILL., Nov. 1.—Excepting a very few persons, the money panic has not affected the business in this county in any way injuriously. Your correspondent called on several of the leading merchants, and ascertained that at no time for years, except a while during the war, had business been so good as during the past two months. One merchant reports his sales at $2,000 more during the months of September and October than during the same months of any previous year; another reports $3,000 more, and others in equal proportion; and this prosperity in trade is not confined to any particular class of trade, but is equally good among the grocers, dry goods, boot and shoe, and hardware men.

GEORGE B. GRINNELL & CO.

From the New York Tribune.

The list of securities pledged by the house of George B. Grinnell & Co., recently published, illustrates in a forcible manner the utter recklessness of the stock speculations carried on in Wall street by the powerful cliques which have controlled operations in the Stock Exchange for several years. We have here the example of a single firm carrying loans to an amount of more than $12,000,000 on hypothecation of 195,000 shares of stock and $3,768,000 of bonds.

Since the establishment of the Stock Exchange, we venture to say that no statement of such magnitude in assets and liabilities has ever been published in Wall street.

The shares and bonds hypothecated are as follows:

	Shares.		Shares.
Lake Shore	83,200	Quicksilver M. Co.	300
Union Pacific	46,800	Con. Coal Co	200
Northwestern	28,800	Del., Lack. & Western	218
Toledo & Wabash	8,100	Mil. & St. Paul	100
N. Y. Central	5,750	Illinois Central	100
N. Y. & New Haven	2,358	Western Union	182
Pacific Mail	900	Sleeping-car Co	107
Franklin Telegr'ph Co	9,250	St. Louis & Iron M. Co	300
Erie & Pittsburgh	2,000	Straw Sewing M. Co	1,700
Atlantic & Pacific preferred	300	Bridgeport S. Co	400
Pacific Railr'd of Mo.	200	Gold & Stock Tel. Co	200
Rock Island	200	Central Nat'l Bank	20
Han. & St. Jo. pref.	300	Total	195,749

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Bonds	$2,328,000
Chicago and Northwestern Bonds	1,101,000
Mahoning Valley Coal Bonds	301,000
C. C. & Indiana Central Bonds	8,000
Union Pacific Income Bonds	10,000
Toledo, Logansport & Burlington Bonds	5,000
Hannibal & Naples Bonds	5,000
United States 5-20s	10,000
Total	$3,768,000

An examination of the list proves, beyond much doubt, that the key stocks of the speculation carried on through this house were Lake Shore, Union Pacific, and Northwestern, in aid of which the Lake Shore and Northwestern bonds were pledged, while the other bonds and shares were added from time to time, to furnish further margins on the drooping favorites. This seemed evident from the fact that a large number of those named are but little used in stock loans.

The house must have made great efforts to sustain itself when the storm first struck the market, for nearly one-quarter of the whole amount was loaned to it after Sept. 15, the loans extending up to Oct. 1. Many of these loans, effected while the panic was in full force, were doubtless made to strengthen former loans, as many of the lenders are the same as those of previous dates, and the margins are too close to admit of the belief that shrewd money lenders would have risked their money so imprudently. It will probably be found that in making the new loans, the old were reduced, and thus a better average established, such a course having perhaps been considered more prudent than to add new securities to the old loans.

The banks figure among the creditors to the amount of $3,019,000, and are divided as follows:

Chemical National Bank, New York	$ 350,000
National Bank of Commerce, New York	1,114,000
National Commercial of Albany	600,000
Broadway Bank of New York	200,000
Pacific Bank of New York	280,000
Merchants' National of New York	300,000
Corn Exchange of New York	150,000
Importers' and Traders' of New York	25,000
Total	$3,019,000

The shrinkage on the securities enumerated has, of course, been immense, but the creditors are generally fairly secured, and a very moderate advance would clear them—but the bold speculators will inevitably be pretty effectually wiped out in the Wall street slate. The lesson and the punishment are severe, but these men owe it to their own insensate folly, and must suffer the consequences. So utterly opposed to the judgment of older and more experienced operators of the street have their wild movements been for several years, that a large proportion of such men have withdrawn from the market, and the cliques have had only the support of the adventurous element, which is ever ready to follow bold leaders in any direction.

Such a mass of stocks as those held by the creditors of Grinnell & Co. could not be sold at once without causing a further great decline in market values. Under these circumstances, it has been proposed, and it is now under serious consideration, that the creditors should settle their claims by taking the stocks at a higher rate than the present market values, as, for example, Lake Shore at 75, &c.

If this programme can be carried out it would have an immediately favorable effect upon the stock market, and save the estate of Grinnell & Co., if not the creditors, from perhaps a heavy loss, as well as the expenses of liquidation in bankruptcy. This would be a very sensible and intelligent arrangement for all concerned, and as the stocks and bonds are distributed among strong houses, they would be carried along by them until they could obtain cost, if not a fair profit.

ANOTHER BALLOON SWINDLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—About 8,000 to 10,000 people visited the City Gardens to-day, to witness the balloon ascension and the wedding of Prof. Ely and Miss Smith, of this city. The balloon filled and got away without the wedding-party or any one else, and when last seen tonight was going northward at a high altitude. The performance was a complete swindle.

SENATOR SCHURZ AT HOME.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Senator Schurz, accompanied by his traveling companion, Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, arrived from Europe yesterday in the steamship Thuringia, and left for Washington to-day.

FOREIGN.

No Prospect of a Monarchy in France at Present.

The Lieutenant-Generalcy of the Kingdom Offered to the Prince De Joinville.

The Orleans Princes, However, Refuse to Compete for the Throne.

The Right in Favor of Prolonging McMahon's Term.

And of Making Him Military Dictator.

The Carlists Completely Demoralized.

Close of the Vienna Exposition.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Deputies of the Right are generally in favor of proclaiming a Monarchy, and appointing the Prince de Joinville Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, at the re-opening of the Assembly. The Orleans Princes have reiterated verbally the assurances that they will not compete with each other for the throne.

LATER.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Orleans Princes have united in a formal declaration that they will not accept the Lieutenancy of the Kingdom, and this they do to avoid all appearance of competing with Count de Chambord. All factions of the Right have consequently agreed to move a prolongation of President MacMahon's powers. There is a difference of opinion as to the length of time. Some favor making MacMahon President for life and others for extending his term six or ten years. All are determined to continue the existence of the present Assembly, and a motion will probably be introduced postponing its dissolution three years.

It is rumored that an attempt will be made to arm the Government with dictatorial powers similar to those granted in 1852, and to introduce a resolution prohibiting elections for vacancies in the Assembly until the electoral law is amended. The Left have resolved to demand immediate action to fill vacant seats. It is stated MacMahon, at the forthcoming session of the Assembly, will ask for an extension of his term of office for so long a time as may be required to strengthen the authority of the Government, in order to inspire the nation with confidence.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 2.—President Castelar is better. He was able to go out to-day.

Reports received by the Government represent that the demoralization and insubordination among the insurgents are culminating. The released convicts closely watch their leaders for fear they will betray them. The German squadron, which was at Malaga, has suddenly sailed for Cartagena.

LONDON, Nov. 3, 5 a. m.—A telegram from Cartagena to the *Times* says the Insurgents have arrested a Prussian subject named Girand, and refuse to surrender him on the demand of the German Consul, declaring that he is a spy from Madrid. A serious complication with the German Government is probable.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 2.—The Emperor of Austria has conferred the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph upon Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, of New York.

The Universal Exhibition closed at 4 p. m. to-day without special ceremonies.

The Bosnian difficulty has been arranged. Turkey has removed the offending functionaries and pardoned the political refugees.

ITALY.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The report of the violent eruption of Mt. Ætna, telegraphed specially to the London *Daily News* of yesterday, is pronounced false.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—Koenigsmarck, Minister of Agriculture, has resigned, and Blankenburg has been appointed his successor.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

A Slight Change for the Worse in the Condition of Memphis—Grave Accusations Made Against the ex-Acting Mayor—He is Charged with Pilfering from the Relief-Fund.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 2.—The weather is cloudy, with every indication of rain. The rising temperature and gloomy weather has a bad effect on the hopes of an early riddance of the fever; and, if the anticipated rainy weather is continuous, many expect an increase in the number of new cases in the next day or two.

THE MORTUARY LIST

at 6 p. m. is not as favorable as we were led to hope, the total deaths being thirteen, seven from yellow fever.

FEELING AGAINST THE ACTING MAYOR.

There is an intense feeling of indignation against ex-Acting Mayor Cicalla. He admitted the facts charged to-day, but, it is supposed, will shield himself with the law behind the power of the Mayor to control the distribution of supplies contributed for general relief. His only apparent offense, in the eyes of the law, is forging the signature of a lady to a requisition. On learning yesterday that the matter would be made public, Cicalla took an armfull of the ill-gotten articles to the lady's house, and offered them to her; but she refused to take them. It is supposed that Cicalla also secured a lot of wines, ten pairs of fine blankets, and some other articles, in the same manner.

Relieving the Distressed.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—Memphis absentees who have been collecting funds here for the sufferers of that city, during the past week, abandoned their committee-organization last night, their efforts in that direction being no longer necessary. Their collections have amounted to nearly $5,000, exclusive of various articles which will be raffled at a concert to be given to-morrow night under the direction of a number of the first ladies in the city, which is expected to yield a handsome sum. Most of the absentees here leave for home to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—Collections were taken up in the various churches in this city to-day for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers at Memphis.

SAGINAW LUMBER AND SALT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Nov. 2.—The Tittabawassee Boom Company shut down last night, and the delivery of logs from the various streams is practically ended. The shipment of lumber from East Saginaw in October was 21,000,000 feet, against 29,000,000 last year. The total shipments from the river were 41,000,000 feet, a decrease of 12,000,000 from the corresponding month of last year. The total shipments by water from the valley from Nov. 1 foot up 452,763,562 feet against 412,000,000 last year. Of the amount shipped only 208,135,000 feet were inspected under the State law.

The report of the State Salt Inspectors shows 114,782 barrels of salt inspected, against 89,524 last year. The total amount inspected this season to date is 761,779 barrels, against 632,538 barrels for the same time last year.

CRIME.

A Foul Murder in Springfield—All the Parties Concerned Overcome with Liquor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 2.—The citizens of our usually quiet city were startled this morning by the report that a man had been found murdered. Inquiry confirmed the truth of the report, and revealed one of the most horrible crimes. The parties who can possibly tell most of the facts concerning it have been too much under the influence of liquor since the discovery of the murdered man to give an intelligible account of the circumstances; indeed, the Coroner's inquest, which was to have been held this afternoon, had to be postponed to allow those who are supposed to have witnessed the affair to sober up. It is probable that the parties—Ed Gillespie, a miner, and John Gavin, a stone-cutter—had been engaged in a drunken quarrel and fight, and that Gavin seized a gun which was in the house and beat Gillespie over the head and body until he killed him. It is not known at what hour last night the deed took place, but Gavin found his way to the police headquarters this morning, and gave information of the killing. He was at once arrested and placed in jail. The police, on arriving at the house of Gillespie, where the tragedy occurred, found the murdered man lying on the floor weltering in blood—a hideous sight. Two women, one of them the wife of Gavin, who are supposed to have been present, were found in a maud'in state. They were also arrested and lodged in jail. The murdered man was about 45 years of age, and single.

Burglaries in Lynn, Mass., and Neighboring Towns.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—Thomas Kennedy, alias Connors, Michael Hays, and Miles Sweeny, all hailing from New York, are under arrest, charged with committing burglaries in Lynn, Somerville, and other neighboring towns. Goods valued at $1,000 have been recovered.

One of San Francisco's Wicked Men Murdered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—Edward Allen, proprietor of an infamous den on Pacific street, was stabbed to the heart and instantly killed, last night, by an unknown drunken man, who made his escape.

Justice in Missouri.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BOONEVILLE, Mo., Oct. 31.—We have just had a murder-trial here. A young man went out of a saloon and got a large stone, then went back and killed a man that he had had some hard words with. They fined him $100 and sent him to the County Jail for sixty days. In this same state they hang a man for stealing a horse.

Lynch-Law in Missouri.

From the Clinton (Mo.) Democrat.

From Mr. Longadon, who resides near Montevalla, Vernon County, Mo., and who passed through Clinton on his way to Johnson County, on last Saturday, we learned the annexed particulars of the hanging of a man named Tom Box, seven miles north of Virgil City, in Cedar County, and near the Vernon County line.

It appears that Tom Box had just finished a term in the Penitentiary for counterfeiting, and, on being released a short time ago, he came his way to the neighborhood of Virgil City, where he has two brothers-in-law living, one of whom was in the Penitentiary with him. The other, by name McKnight, Box was stopping with. On Thursday night of last week, about 12 or 1 o'clock, a posse of armed men called at McKnight's house, and asked for Box, who surrendered and was marched away in the darkness of the night, the mob first warning McKnight, as he valued his life, not to venture outside of his door until daylight. When morning came the dead body of Box was found suspended from the limb of a small tree, a short distance away. He was hanging so that his toes just touched the ground, was in his shirt-sleeves and his shirt torn, which showed that he had not submitted to his terrible fate without a struggle. The next day when Mr. Longadon passed by he was still hanging, presenting a ghastly appearance. A number of men who live in the vicinity of the hanging had congregated, and were talking over the affair, and awaiting the arrival of the Coroner. They seemed to approve of the hanging, and manifested no surprise or excitement.

There was no one who would acknowledge to the hanging, or who would state anything connected with it, and the only reason assigned for the perpetration of such an unlawful act, as that related, rested in the fact that a day or so previous, a man who kept a kind of a grocery store and groggery combined, at Easton, a point on the road near where Box lived, was visited by two men in disguise, and brutally, if not fatally beat with a club and robbed. They entered his store with masks over their faces, and called for liquor and while the grocery-keeper was in the act of drawing the liquor, one of the men struck him a terrible blow with a club, felling him to the floor; they then beat him over the head, breaking his jaw-bone, and after robbing him of $80 in money, and taking some articles from the store, left. For this crime it is supposed the vigilants hung Box, it being asserted that he was one of the parties engaged in the robbery and attempted murder of the grocery-keeper.

From the Washington (Mo.) Observer.

We have just heard a rumor to the effect that one William Treppe of the southern portion of the county committed a murder some days ago while at a dance, and the story goes that the next day he commenced quarreling with others of the neighborhood, when a few of them took him out and quietly hung him to the first tree.

Singular Outrages.

The Virden (Ill.) *News* gives an account of a recent outrage by masked men upon a farmer named Henry Burns, who lives between Waverly and Virden. Two or three weeks since Mr. Burns purchased a patent gang-plow from a hardware firm at Waverly for use upon his farm. As it lay in the field one night it was taken to pieces, and the smaller parts taken away. He bought new parts for the plow, and set it to work again. It was taken to pieces the second and the third time, each entailing considerable expense upon the proprietor. On Friday last, a son of Mr. Burns was plowing in the field when two men wearing black masks came up suddenly, and taking him, bound a glove over his eyes in lieu of a handkerchief, tied his thumbs together with a stout cord, and he was thrown upon the ground and ordered to lay there. The men then took the plow to pieces and scattered the various parts, took the horses and hitched them in an adjoining wood, and then left. The boy finally made his way to the house, some distance away, by following the furrow, where he told his story, stating that one of the men was tall and slender, and the other short and heavy-set. Mr. Burns is unable to account for the series of outrages.

ST. LOUIS BRUISERS.

The Allen and Hogan Band of Roughs Adjourned to Omaha—Gov. Beveridge's Requisition—McCoole's Bail.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2.—Tom Allen, Arthur Chambers, and Jack Madden, Allen's trainer, left late last night for Omaha, where Allen will go into training for the fight on Nov. 18. Hogan will leave in a few days for the same place. Kansas City and Omaha contended for the honor of being the base of operations.

Gov. Beveridge has made requisition on Gov. Woodson, of Missouri, for Allen, Looney, Chambers, Patsy Sheppard, and that Chicago sufferer, Jerry Donovan. It is supposed that Allen left partly because he wants to keep out of the clutches of the law. Looney still clings to the boat-money taken at the last fiasco. He refused yesterday to give any of it up to Hogan, who asked for his share. He told Hogan there was only $900 of it, when every one thinks there was over $3,000. A fight was with difficulty avoided.

Judge Colvin, of the Court of Criminal Correction, has been severely criticised for going to the station-house the other night and waiting until a late hour to bail out McCoole, who had been arrested on strong suspicion of having murdered young Manley.

THE NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Board of Aldermen yesterday reconsidered the vote on the resolution appropriating $2,500,000 to the Industrial Exhibition Co., and laid the resolution on the table.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

A BRIGHTER LOOK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The day has passed better than was expected. Soon after the intelligence reached the street that there was no immediate danger of the suspension of Claflin & Co., and when it became known that the banks were in no trouble on the greenback question, the feeling in the Stock Exchange improved, and a

RISE IN THE ENTIRE MARKET

was characterized by sudden activity in the speculative stocks. The news from Rhode Island was of a partly reassuring character, touching the interests of the

HOUSE OF A. & W. SPRAGUE,

and it was conceded that in the plan proposed by the Special Committee, who had examined the affairs of the house, that the proper way to make a settlement of its affairs would be to accept such proportion as was devised by the appointment of Trustees.

RAILROADS DEFAULTED.

The Chespeake & Ohio Railroad have defaulted on their interest. Fisk & Hatch have issued a circular to their bondholders in explanation of their position, and the Company will make a statement. A number of other new roads have also defaulted, but the old roads were prompt in meeting their engagements.

THE BANKS

to-day gained $4,000,000 in greenbacks, and now hold $14,000,000. A number of banks have heretofore secreted their greenbacks in order to prevent equalization, and this increase is the result of the discontinuance of the pooling system.

MONEY

in demand at 1-10 to ¼ per cent, with exceptions at 7. The closing closing business was at 1-16.

GOLD

opened at 108¼, sold up to 108¾, went off to 108⅜ again, finally closing at 108⅜. Rates paid for carrying were 1-16@3-64@3-32@⅛@3-16 per cent till Monday, and 7 per cent gold per annum. The final rate was 7 gold. Customs, $28,000. Clearings, $3,336,700. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day, $560,000 on account of the interest and in the redemption of 5-20 bonds. Total payments to date on account of the November interests, without rebate, $302,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

comparatively steady.

STATE BONDS

quiet and unchanged.

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SPECULATION

was feverish and unsettled up to the beginning of the first call, at which time prices showed a decline of ⅛ to 3⅛ per cent, some of which prices were lower than those made during or since the panic. As the first call progressed, the market became stronger, and prices made an improvement of 1 to 7 per cent up to 2:30 p. m. The upward movement was caused by the denial of mercantile failures previously reported, the result of the Bank meeting, and increase in legal-tenders. At the Clearing-House, towards the close, however, there was a slight reaction, and lower prices ruled.

Sterling, 6½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	112⅜	Coupons, '67	112
Coupons, '62	106	Coupons, '68	112
Coupons, '64	106	10-40s	106
Coupons, '65	107	Currency 6s	107⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	109⅜	New 5s	107⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	84⅜	Virginias, old	32
Tennessees, old	68	North Carolinas, old	18
Tennessees, new	67⅜	North Carolinas, new	18
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	45	St. Paul pfd	46⅜
Western Union	49⅜	Wabash	37⅜
Quicksilver	15	Wabash pfd	50
Adams Express	76	Ft. Wayne	79
Wells Fargo	56	Terre Haute	5
American Express	45⅜	Terre Haute pfd	22
United States Ex	47	Chicago & Alton	89
Pacific Mail	28⅜	Chicago & Alton pfd	90
New York Central	83	Ohio & Mississippi	23⅜
Erie	44⅜	C., C. & C.	68
Erie pfd	65	C., B. & Q.	80
Harlem	102	Lake Shore	68
Harlem pfd	95	Indiana Central	17⅜
Michigan Central	60	Illinois Central	94
Pittsburgh	73	Union Pacific stocks	16⅜
Northwestern	35	Union Pacific bonds	69⅜
Northwestern pfd	57⅜	Central Pacific bonds	71
Rock Island	87	Del., Lack. & West	85
N. J. Central	84⅜	B., H. & Erie	1⅜
St. Paul	24⅜		

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The failure of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. and the free use made by rumor of the house of H. B. Claflin & Co. has called attention to the dry goods trade, and inquiry shows that

TRANSACTIONS ARE SLIGHT,

and are confined to the wants of the current trade. The dearth, it is thought, will continue until it can be definitely ascertained that the difficulties will be overcome. In this event business will

TAKE A FRESH START

immediately. The course of Messrs. Claflin, in sending word to the Clearing-House that they need not deliberate on their case longer; that their own banks and mercantile friends were sufficient for their necessities, has done a great deal towards clearing away existing difficulties and reassuring the business community that the merchants have faith in one another, and are ready to give assistance. Mr. Robinson, of the

FIRM OF H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.,

stopped in his sale of goods to-day to say: "This house will not stop. It cannot fail. It is as solvent as any house in the United States;" while another member of the firm said: "Our assets are far beyond our liabilities and for one to believe that we can fail, is to stamp the person an idiot." Early in the day the same person said: "It is true we are suffering a little embarrassment; have allowed some accounts to mature; but, as regards notes, they have all been promptly met. We do not sell our own paper, but we do sell that of other houses with our indorsement. Perhaps one of the principal causes that have led to our embarrassment was that we overreached ourselves in our endeavors to

ASSIST HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO.

I do not care to say that we purchased of them to the amount of $1,000,000 this week, but we bought very heavily. We are now negotiating for assistance of some sort from the banks and other corporations. If we succeed in our efforts, everything will run along in the regular grooves. If we wait to get assistance, we will be compelled to ask an extension,—an extension upon our open accounts, not notes,—for our current receipts are ample to meet calls. Now, don't understand me to say that a failure is at all probable. It is not possible. It is simply absurd to think such thing possible.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

The failure of James H. Jordan, stock-broker, is announced.

THE EXPORT TRADE

was never in better condition than at present; at least all the steamers which are leaving are loaded to their utmost capacity, and rates were never higher than now. The import trade has fallen away to almost nothing, and the steamers arriving are often but half full. The falling off is especially noticeable in the amount of dry goods imported.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The *Express* says: "Amid the general gloom of the week the improved condition in bank circles was the bright spot. During the week the banks gained largely in legal tenders, and now hold more than at almost any time since the pooling arrangement was started. The associated banks were precipitated into the pawnbroking business by the weak condition of a few institutions allowing interest on deposits, and, as soon as the pawnbrokers' tickets are canceled, the Clearing-House should be organized on such a basis as will prevent the New York banks from again being

FORCED INTO THE DISGRACE

of suspension of currency payments. In this reorganization, all banks allowing interest on deposits should be excluded. Some check should be placed upon reckless circulation, and, above all, daily statements of the actual standing of banks should be given the public. The day for reckless banking is passed, and we hope that clear-headed bank Presidents in the Clearing-Houses will give this subject of reorganization their early attention.

THE SPRAGUES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1.—Interest in affairs of the Spragues was the absorbing topic to-day. Rooms of Board of Trade and other centres of business were occupied by moneyed men in earnest discussion, and the

SUSPENSION OF THE CRANSTON BANK

yesterday will cause much suffering among depositors, many of whom were operatives. Companies' mills had deposited here, and others had withdrawn money from other banks, tempted by the high rate of 8 per cent interest, commencing the 1st of every month.

THE PROPOSITION

of mortgaging the Sprague property is regarded by prominent manufacturers as the only thing that can save the business of the Company. Many others consider that there are features in deeds of trust that will cause bankruptcy to be acceptable as an alternative.

THE BANK COMMITTEE'S PROPOSITION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1.—At the adjourned meeting of the bank representatives to-day, the report of the Committee to examine the affairs of A. & W. Sprague was presented. The committee consider the assets of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company to be $19,495,247, and their liabilities $11,475,443; surplus, $8,019,804. A detailed statement of their property accompanies the report.

The Committee in their report say: "The unsettled condition of financial affairs, and of business at the present time, and the large amount of obligations of the Company maturing during the next ninety days, preclude the possibility of reporting that $1,000,000 would enable the Company to meet its engagements regularly in the future." The Committee recommend that the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, and the individuals comprising the corporation, mortgage all their property to three trustees, who shall practically have all the control and management of the entire property. These trustees are to issue notes to an amount which shall fully cover the amount of the present indebtedness, their obligations having three years to run, and drawing semi-annual interest at the rate of 7:30 per cent per annum with the right reserved to pay 5 per cent of the debt as often as in their judgment it is practicable. The report of the Committee is being considered.

TRUST-DEEDS.

The counsel of the Sprague corporation announced at the meeting that trust-deeds were being made to Gov. Henry Howard, Rufus Waterman, and ex-Gov. James Y. Smith. These deeds would be submitted to a meeting of the creditors, and, if not accepted, the alternative would be go into bankruptcy.

Senator Sprague has

RETIRED FROM THE PRESIDENCY OF THE COMPANY,

and Amasa Sprague has been designated to fill his place.

A mortgage-deed has been prepared, for the purpose of securing all the property and assets, private and corporate, for the benefit of the creditors. Agreeable to the principle suggested in the report,

A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS

will be called at an early day. The creditors are numerous, and represent every possible interest and feeling. It would not, therefore, be strange if serious and perhaps insurmountable objections should be raised to individual trustees or to the terms of the trust mortgage under which they are expected to act. The general features of the plan, however, seem to meet with popular approval.

THE AUGUSTA, ME., MILLS.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 1.—The troubles of A. & W. Sprague & Co., it is believed, will not seriously affect the business in this city with which they are identified, with the exception of two cotton mills, which manufacture print cloths for their Oranston mills. Their factories give employment to 450 operatives, with a pay-roll of $12,500 per month. It is not unlikely that they will temporarily suspend operations. Next Monday is pay-day, and efforts are making to raise the means to pay off the employes.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—The Treasury statement to-day indicates that the public debt increased $3,039,000 during the month of October. The Secretary is gratified by the fact that it is no more. He was prepared for an increase of about $7,000,000. The condition of the Treasury to-day is, in the opinion of officers thereof, very good. There is a coin balance in the Treasury of more than $82,500,000, inclusive of $27,500,000 of coin certificates, and a currency balance of over $4,225,000, while, notwithstanding the heavy drafts on the Treasury, and the large falling off in receipts from interest, there has thus far been drawn from the legal-tender reserve something less than $5,000,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Treasury has issued the seventh call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1872 as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 1, 1873.

By virtue of authority given by act of Congress, approved July 14, 1873, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of bonds herein below designated, known as 5-20 bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States in the City of Washington on and after the 1st day of February, 1874, and that interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, coupon-bonds known as the Third Series, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows: Coupon-bonds, $50, Nos. 10,201 to 16,600, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 30,751 to 34,000, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 15,801 to 17,600, inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 36,001 to 41,000, inclusive. Total, $4,550,000. Registered bonds, $50, No. 1,376 to 1,410 inclusive; $100, No. 10,301 to 10,660 inclusive; $500, No. 6,101 to 6,300 inclusive; $1,000 No. 25,601 to 25,650 inclusive; $5,000, 7,901 to 8,100 inclusive; $10,000, No. 10,101 to 10,225 inclusive. Total, $500,000. Grand total, $5,000,000.

Of the amount outstanding embraced in the numbers as above, $4,500,000 are coupon bonds, and $500,000 are registered bonds. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division Secretary's Office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

(Signed), WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is the public debt statement for November:

Six per cent bonds	$1,234,098,050
Five per cent bonds	489,272,300
Total coin bonds	$1,723,370,350
Lawful money debt	$14,578,000
Matured debt	14,226,290
Legal-tender notes	361,031,948
Certificates of deposit	8,875,000
Fractional currency	47,876,149
Coin certificates	27,569,880
Total without interest	$445,352,978
Total debt	$2,197,627,618
Total interest	$39,706,595
Cash in Treasury:	
Coin	82,313,681
Currency	4,312,155
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	8,875,000
Total in Treasury	$95,500,787
Debt less cash in the Treasury	2,141,833,476
Increase during the month	3,039,578
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,672
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470
Interest paid by the United States	20,447,986
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	4,538,813
Balance of interest paid by the United States	15,909,172

Since Tuesday the Treasurer's office here has paid out $2,100 in silver coin.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—The boot and shoe business, one of our chief interests, is in trouble just now. Several of the largest houses have asked an extension, and few will, I learn, find it extremely difficult to meet their obligation. Considerable uneasiness was manifested this morning in the trade, owing to the publication of a false rumor of the failure of Chandler Hart & Co., one of our most extensive firms.

PENNSYLVANIA COTTON-MILLS.

Of the fifteen cotton-mills in Manyunk, employing about 6,000 hands, but three are in operation. The cotton factories at Kellyville have ceased operations.

LOUISVILLE MILLS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 1.—The woolen mills around the falls have reduced the wages of employes 20 per cent, commencing to-day, for the season. Several iron establishments have reduced wages in skilled labor 10 per cent, and on common 20 per cent. Many discharged workmen of the railroad companies have gone, and will go, to Memphis for work since the abatement of the fever.

EMPLOYES DISCHARGED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Nearly 300 men are thrown out of employment by the partial suspension of work at the Planet Mills, an extensive carpet-weaving establishment in South Brooklyn. It is said that the mills will be closed after Thursday next.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 1.—Quite a number of workmen in the iron-works in this city have been discharged on account of slack work. Various manufacturers intend to reduce their working forces.

SHORT TIME.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The Springfield *Republican*, in a review of the manufactories in that section, notes a general reduction of time and wages, the whip and cigar interests alone escaping.

SUBMIT TO A REDUCTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The operatives of the Alexandria cotton factory have submitted to a reduction of 25 per cent rather than have the factory closed.

THREE-QUARTERS TIME.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 1.—The Eagle mills, at West Chelmsford, are to commence on three-quarter time next week, and the Sargent mill, of Graniteville, on half time.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Jay Cooke & Co. have again issued circulars to their creditors earnestly requesting their assent to the proposed agreement. One of their heaviest creditors here says if the firm is forced into bankruptcy they cannot pay over 25 cents on the dollar, but if allowed to settle themselves they will pay every dollar, and have a nice sum left.

SUSPENDED.

McBeath & Brother, leather dealers, have suspended. Liabilities, $50,000. They will pay 50 per cent.

The following firms have suspended during the past three days: D. Trump & Sons, lumber merchants; Rheinstrom & Co., liquor dealers and rectifiers; C. & C. M. O'Callaghan & Co., sugar and molasses importers.

SETTLING UP.

Samuel Cattell, manufacturer, who failed a short time since, is now settling with his creditors.

THE VARIOUS SAVINGS BANKS

here deny that they hold the large quantity of greenbanks of which they have been accused, and say that they have only enough to answer their business demands.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE MINT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 1.—The gold coinage at the United States Mint in October amounted to $11,010,000 in double eagles. The gold weighed 38 tons.

The Director of the United States Mint, in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, will take strong ground against the restoration of the double standards of gold and silver coin.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IS INFLATION NECESSARY?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Under the head, "Is Inflation Necessary?" the *Republican* declares that it is not an advocate of inflation, and insists that Congress should remember that, since the Government began to contract the circulating medium 4,000,000 slaves have been enfranchised, and thinks it will be admitted that no adequate provision has been made to supply the constantly increasing necessities of the country, when it is remembered that additional uses of currency were created by the demand on the circulating medium to defray the expenses of the employment and support of emigrants, and in the rapid growth of the country.

THE RAILROADS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—On inquiry at the freight offices of the leading railroads, it was ascertained that their freight business was suffering severely from the financial disturbance, and in many cases railroad companies were largely cutting down expenses by a reduction of wages and discharge of workmen.

THE TRADES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The bricklayers and masons will meet to-night and determine whether or not they will accept the situation and agree to the reduction of their wages that has been decided upon by employers. The bricklayers of Washington have commenced to strike.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The masons' reduction in wages began to-day. Fifty-three of the men at work on the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's building struck. The laborers on the same job also struck.

ABROAD.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The *Borsen-Zeitung* says the Government has determined to limit the coinage of gold and to refrain from drawing on the London market.

The Bank of England have fixed the discount rate at 8 per cent.

APPREHENDED FINANCIAL TROUBLES IN VIENNA.

Vienna Correspondence of the New York Times.

Vienna is again filled with alarming rumors about another financial catastrophe, which will throw that of May entirely in the shade. The crisis is said to be near at hand. Hearing this, I went directly to the chief of an old and very much respected banking-house and asked his opinion. He thought that a second crisis was close upon us, and that it could not be put off many days, certainly not after the 1st of November, and the consequences must be far more disastrous than the first.

YELLOW FEVER.

Favorable Reports Continue from the Plague-Stricken Localities—Letter from the Collector of Memphis—Aid Contributed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 1—12:30 p. m.—The mortuary report for the twenty-four hours ending at 12 o'clock this noon shows deaths from the yellow fever, five, and from other causes, one.

There was a heavy frost this morning.

The streets are thronged with returned citizens, and many country merchants are at the hotels.

MORTUARY.

Deaths for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m.: Yellow fever, 7; other causes, 4. For the week, yellow fever, 86; other causes, 47; decrease from last week, yellow fever, 88; other causes, 13. Total decrease, 90.

LETTER FROM THE COLLECTOR OF MEMPHIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A letter received at the Revenue Bureau to-day from the Collector at Memphis, bearing date of the 28th ult., states that when, about three weeks previously, the Collector arrived at Memphis from St. Louis, he found that everybody who could possibly get away was leaving the city. This official adds: "The yellow fever has been a terrible scourge, and no person can describe the suffering and destitution there. Many families of four, six, and eight members have been swept away, and there are now at least two thousand widows and orphans entirely destitute to be provided for, besides a thousand who are unable to work, or, if able and willing to do so, can find no work, and are dependent on the charity of others. Had it not been for the noble generosity of the Northern cities in coming to our relief with money and supplies, the suffering would have been ten-fold greater. We have had several frosts, and in a few days it is confidently hoped it will be safe for the absent ones to return. My office has been kept open all the time, and my deputies, while attending to their other duties, have done what they could to relieve the suffering of others."

AT SHREVEPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Mayor Stokley received a dispatch this morning from Samuel Levy, of Shreveport, Manager of the Shreveport Fund, reporting the abatement of the fever, and requesting the Mayor to discontinue raising funds.

AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 1.—The Board of Health announces that it is safe for refugees to return, and those who have business can visit the city with impunity.

RAILROAD EXTORTIONS.

Suits to Be Brought Against Several Illinois Roads by the State Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 1.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have appointed next Wednesday as the day on which they are to determine against whom they will bring suits for violations of the railroad laws of the State. Attorney-General Edsall, Mr. Benjamins, of Bloomington, and five local attorneys, whose names are not given, who live in the counties where prospective suits are to brought, have been notified, and will doubtless be in attendance. Should the suits be instituted, as expected, the others referred to will be retained to conduct them. Your correspondent has already conjectured as to the roads that will be sued, and it is pretty certain that in the case of the Northwestern Railroad proceedings have already been commenced. The evidence against this road is said to be of a flagrant character. The other roads that will come under the ire of the Commissioners are probably the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, Illinois Central, Western Union, and the C., B. & Q. This list will be found not to be far out of the way.

FIRES.

The Reno, Nev., Conflagration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—The total loss by the Reno, Nevada, fire was over $150,000, and the insurance only $20,000.

Hotel Burned at Lamont, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Nov. 1.—The Lamont House, at Lamont, Ottawa County, was destroyed by fire last night. It had not been occupied for several months past. When new it cost nearly $3,000. Insured for $900. An incendiary was tracked some distance.

RICH SILVER MINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Reports from Belmont, Nevada, to-night, say there is intense excitement at that place over developments in the Belmont mine. A ledge 10 feet wide is already traced 275 feet, and yields from $1,000 to $3,000 per ton.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—A message from President MacMahon will be read at the opening of the Assembly.

THE BUDGET.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The *Patrie*, in its issue this afternoon, says the budget of Magne, Minister of Finance, will be published in the *Journal Official* on Monday next. It is understood that there will be a surplus of 18,000,000 francs.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The *Patrie* also announces that the Cabinet has resolved to support a motion for the prolongation of the term of President MacMahon.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

In the Bazaine trial Commandant Bucky testified that he overheard allusions to MacMahon's march in a private conversation at Metz on the 24th or 25th of August. Police Commissary Autward deposed that he carried a dispatch for Bazaine from Thionville to Metz on the 20th of August. All of MacMahon's dispatches were in cipher. Col. Brontze testified that MacMahon received no dispatches from Bazaine after the 12th August.

GERMANY.

DRESDEN, Nov. 1.—The remains of the late King were deposited in the tomb in the Royal Chapel at 9 to-night. His Majesty, King Albert, and his brother, Prince George, were present. The Queen of England was represented by Prince Alfred; the Emperor of Germany by the Crown Prince Frederick William, and the Emperor of Austria by Archduke Charles Louis. Numerous German Princes were also present.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—Prince Bismarck has resolved to summon the Catholic Bishops who refuse to comply with the Government measures in relation to ecclesiastics to tender their resignations.

ITALY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—A letter from Rome says: "According to the report in the *Official Journal*, the ecclesiastical property which was sold under the hammer in September, in the whole Kingdom of Italy, brought 3,123,000 francs. It consisted of 1,397 lots, the valuation of which the Government had fixed at 4,287,000 francs. During the current year 11,333 parcels have been sold, bringing 28,000,168 francs. From the end of September, 1867, until the end of September of the present year, 88,830 lots have been sold, bringing 383,107,000 francs. The price at which the property was put up is represented by the gross sum of 430,107,828 francs, showing a difference of about one-quarter between the estimated value and the price realized."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 1.—Negotiations between Austria and Turkey, for the settlement of the differences between the two powers arising from the conduct of the Austrian Consul in Basna and the Turkish note to the European Cabinets in relation thereto, are progressing favorably. Turkey is disposed to give complete satisfaction, and the Russian Government has instructed Gen. Ignatieff, its Ambassador at Constantinople, to support Austria. Out of consideration for Turkey, Count Andrassy, the Austrian Premier, declines to allow the details of the negotiations to be made public.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Sir William Bovill, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, died this forenoon.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—It is reported that the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Princess Maria, of Russia, will be solemnized according to the forms of the Church of England, and that the Dean of Canterbury will go to St. Petersburg to perform the ceremony.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 1.—A dispatch has been received announcing the total defeat of the Carlists under Instang by national troops. The insurgents fled in all directions.

MADRID, Nov. 1.—President Castelar is ill and not able to leave his bed.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, Nov. 1.—Advices from Rio state that Gen. Mitre has succeeded in negotiating a treaty fixing the boundary between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic. The American and Italian arbitrators have awarded Dundonald claims amounting to $200,000.

CRIME.

Gov. Beveridge Issues a Requisition for McCoole, Allen, and Other Bruisers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 1.—Gov. Beveridge, upon an affidavit made by parties living in Madison County, to-day ordered a requisition to be sent to the Governor of Missouri, demanding the arrest and delivery to the authorities of this State of Mike McCoole, Tom Allen, and their seconds in the recent prize fight, which was fought in Illinois, and which was a penal offense under our statutes. It is not certain that the Governor of Missouri will surrender them.

Stokes Gone to Prison.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Stokes has departed for Sing Sing.

Young Walworth has written a letter from Sing Sing to the keeper of the Tombs prison, in this city, in which he says: "Please inform Ned Stokes that we are going to get up a first-rate reception for him in this glorious institution, as soon as he puts on the uniform and has his hair cut in the fashion."

Perjury and Poisoning.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The servant-girl who caused the arrest of Capt. Smith, of Patchogue, on a charge of poisoning his wife, is to be prosecuted for perjury and poisoning. It is alleged that in Boston and Syracuse she made groundless charges, for purposes of blackmail, against her employers.

One of the Stokes Jurors Arrested.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—James Delus Center, one of the jurors in the Stokes case, was arrested to-night and lodged in the cell occupied by Stokes after the shooting of Fisk. The Grand Jury is believed to have indicted him for disregarding the obligations of a juryman.

Depravity in New Jersey.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Dr. Henry DeGraff, of Union Hill, N. J., who was shot on Thursday in his hand and abdomen, is dying. James Columbus is said to have done the shooting, and to have been impelled to the act, as it is alleged, by his wife and daughters having been debauched by the doctor.

THE INDIANS.

The Choctaw Nation Again Refuse to Grant Their Colored Population Equal Rights.

CADDO, Indian Territory, Nov. 1.—The Choctaw Legislative Council has just adjourned after an exciting session of about four weeks. In the treaty of 1866, Congress agreed to give the Choctaws $300,000 for the strip of country known as the Leased District, provided the Choctaws would, within two years, adopt into their Nation and make citizens about 3,000 negroes, formerly slaves of the Choctaws, and give forty acres of land to each individual. The time expired without action being taken, and from Council to Council the Government has extended the time. This money, with interest, now amounts to more than $400,000, yet so strong is the prejudice of fear of sectionizing and allotting their lands that they have again refused to pass the act of adoption. This flat refusal on the part of the Nation to do justice to these colored people who are attracted to their homes and native land where the Government is willing to pay them so generously. It is safe to say that each one of these men produce more than any twenty full-blooded Choctaws. Every other nation of Indians has adopted their former slaves and given them equal rights in the land and annuities. The negroes are excited, and will send a strong delegation to Washington to place their rights before Congress. They do not want to be compelled to leave their homes, but they want to have their status determined. Either they are citizens of the United States, or citizens of the Choctaw Nation, and the Government cannot afford to ignore their just demands.

Ute, Arrapahoe, and Cheyenne Chiefs Have Talks with the Indian Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The delegation of Indian Chiefs who have been here for several days had another conference with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs this afternoon. They have agreed to sell half of their reservation, comprising about 80,000 acres in Nebraska, the purchase of which was provided for by the last Congress, and they intimated that they are willing to sell the remainder and emigrate if a suitable reservation is given them elsewhere.

A delegation of Arrapahoe and Cheyenne Chiefs have arrived to arrange for a change of lines of their reservation, wishing to surrender a large tract of land and take another in the Indian Territory. They had a preliminary talk to-day with the Commissioner, which, as usual, consisted on their part of the ceremonial expression of their opinion of the weather and their satisfaction at being allowed to visit their Great Father.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Vessels Driven Ashore on the West Coast of Lake Michigan During the Recent Storm.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 1.—The propeller Oconto arrived to-day from Green Bay with an account of the following disasters: The schooner Denmark, ashore near Death's Door, has gone to pieces. It will be remembered that the crew were saved. The schooner Mary Collins is ashore fifteen miles north of Menominee. A small schooner is on the beach at Egg Harbor, and another at Fish Creek, on the east shore of the bay. The Captain of the Oconto was unable to learn the name. The schooner Illinois is ashore two and one-half miles south of Bailey's Harbor. The schooner Meridian is ashore on Sister Island, is breaking up, and has been abandoned. Tug Hagerman reached Manitowoc with a dredge, a canoe, and one dump-scow. One scow broke adrift and was lost. Schooner Dayspring is ashore at Muskegon, badly damaged.

The Captain of the Oconto reports that on Friday morning the snow was 18 inches deep on the Green Bay shore.

The rumor that the propeller B. F. Wade had gone down during the recent storm is contradicted. She is safely harbored at Port Huron.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

Mr. Theodore Tilton's Name Struck from the Roll—What Messrs. Beecher and Tilton Say on the Subject.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The name of Theodore Tilton, at Plymouth Church last night, was erased from the roll of its members. Tilton, who was present, denied the authority of the church in his case, owing to the fact that for four years previously he had not attended a meeting in Plymouth Church, and was not a member. He was prepared, however, to answer to anything whereof the minister of the church might accuse him. Mr. Beecher, in his address, said: "I don't believe that Mr. Tilton has desired, in any way whatever, to shirk his proper responsibility, or to avoid, or to evade, any proper charge to be made against him. I have none whatever. The differences between us have been amicably adjusted, and, so far as I am concerned, buried. I have no charges. This whole matter has been against my judgment. I have said to the brethren who were interested in it, but who have acted sincerely and honestly, I believe: 'You will only fail to take up this matter, stop the proper business of the church, and reach the point at which you can do nothing. You will end just where you began,' and I hold it wise not to be called for. It certainly is not according to my judgment, the matter of the church. That which I held from the beginning, I hold still."

WHAT MR. TILTON SAYS.

Theodore Tilton, in conversation with a reporter, said he regarded the statement that he had been expelled from membership of the Plymouth Church, by the action of last evening, as defamatory and false. Two points he wanted all mankind to understand: First, that he had never spoken against Henry Ward Beecher, and, second, that he had not been expelled from Plymouth Church.

DECAMPED.

All About the Sudden Departure of Babbage, the Defaulter, from Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 1.—The *Herald* this morning publishes the particulars of the absconding of Babbage, the defaulting Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, who stole $267,000 from the bank. He left here during the fearful storm of Wednesday with a near relative, and his little boy, 7 years of age. They stopped at LaMotte, in Jackson County, for supper, where Babbage was recognized. He left LaMotte during the night, and went to Maquoketa, and, bidding his friend and child adieu there, embarked aboard the Thursday morning train for some section of the country where defaulters and scalawags go unmolested. There was an urgent necessity for his departure at this time, because the Grand Jury in the State District Court convenes next week, and the gradual embittering of feeling against him among the poorer class who have been swindled out of their scanty savings would certainly have brought about his indictment and lodgment in prison. His friends advised him to it, and it is surprising he did not take himself off sooner. It is not known where he went, but surmises point to England or South America. He was an Englishman by birth. The general opinion among those who should know the best, is that he has saved very little out of his stealings. There has been considerable excitement to-day; most people are rather glad that he is gone, as he had been stripped of all his property.

LOUISIANA.

Alleged Outrages by the Metropolitan Police of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—A letter from Judge Charles J. Merrill, dated Colfax, Grant Parish, Oct. 29, says: In haste, and with feelings of horror, I write to inform the public of the accursed actions of the Metropolitan police, who were sent here by Lieut.-Gov. Antoine Dunning, in the absence of Gov. Kellogg. On Saturday night last, the house of one of the most respectable widow ladies on Red River was fired into, near this place. The doors were broken open, and the unfortunate lady and her daughter of 17 summer, were taken out and, horrible to relate, were violated. Neither of the ladies could be found until late on Sunday afternoon. An infant, 18 months old, and the grandchild of ex-Gov. Wells, were found out in the road, some half a mile from the house, and near the spot where the foul deed was perpetrated. The infant was the niece of the lady, and the child of Mumford Wells, the oldest son of ex-Gov. Matt Wells. The negroes up here all say that it was the soldiers, and we all believe that, if they were not the perpetrators, they instigated the negroes to the horrid deed of infamy. It is said here that, when Col. DeKline was informed of the outrage, he smiled and said his troops were up here for a higher purpose than arresting men for such a petty offense. Antoine is believed to have sent these creatures up here to give the negroes a chance of revenge, and one of them told the writer that he had a right now, under the protection of the United States, to shoot any white man whom he wanted to shoot, and to violate any woman whom he met. I said to him that these were State troops, and not United States troops, and he replied that the Colonel had said, at a negro ball the night before, that he wanted all the colored people to come and see him, and that now they could do as they pleased, as they were under the protection of his soldiers.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Annual Election of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 1.—The stockholders of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad held their annual meeting yesterday at Columbia City, Ind., for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were chosen: D. L. Quirk and Ed F. Adams, of Ypsilanti; George E. Adams and D. D. Dykeman, of Logansport; William M. Crapo, of New Bedford, Mass.; James F. Joy, C. H. Buhl, Allan Sheldon, T. D. Buhl, of Detroit; James S. Collins, of Columbia City; and John L. Davis, of Auburn, Ind.

Union Pacific Railroad Earnings.

OMAHA, Nov. 1.—The passenger earnings of the Union Pacific Railway for the week ending yesterday, Oct. 31, amounted to $106,866.82; for the month of October, 1872, $417,360.65; for the month of October, 1873, $459,079.57, showing an increase of $41,709.92.

Earnings of the Short-Line Road.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 1.—The statement of the earnings of the Short-Line Railroad for September, just made out, shows them to be $141,793—$10,000 in excess of the corresponding month of 1872. This is the largest amount ever placed to the credit of the earnings account on this road for any one month's business.

POLITICAL.

Wisconsin Assembly Nomination.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Nov. 1.—The Democrats and Liberals of the Second District to-day, nominated T. S. Weeks for the Assembly.

NEW ORLEANS.

Cotton and the Financial Troubles—The Sugar-Planting Interest.

The Transportation-Question and Grain-Trade—Lack of Capital.

The Mississippi Bar, and the Proposed Fort St. Philip Canal—Politics.

[The following appeared in a small portion of our edition of yesterday.]

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27, 1873.

The receipts of the new crop of cotton, sugar, molasses, and rice have thus far been very slow. The season is fully three weeks late, although the weather for a month back has been all that could be desired for gathering the crops. The currency-panic, however, has far more than balanced the favorable weather, and the receipts of cotton from the 1st of September to date have been but about 85,000 bales, against 144,000 the same time last year. The receipts of new sugar and molasses have been hardly worth mentioning.

COTTON AND THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Since the suspension of the banks, the dealings in cotton have been on the basis of certified checks. This has had the effect of impeding the business and checking sales. The checks have been at a discount of from 2½ to 10 per cent from the very day of the suspension. Last week it was decided, by resolution of the Cotton Exchange, that, on and after the 10th of November, all transactions shall be made in currency. The banks at first suspended for but thirty days, which expired on the 25th inst. They have, however, extended the time indefinitely. They will keep it up, probably, until they have sent enough cotton North to leave a balance in their favor there. Until then it would not be safe for them to resume; at least, that is what they say. A great deal of dissatisfaction is felt; but, as this is a long-suffering community, the dissatisfaction exhausts itself in growls.

THE SUGAR-PLANTING INTEREST.

The sugar-interest of this State has been, for the last few years, a waning one. For some reason the sugar-planters do not seem to make a success of the free-labor system. It is probable that the fault is not so much in the system as in the connection with it of the extravagance of detail which accompanied the old-time way. At all events, the fact is patent, that this most profitable of all agricultural interests in ante-bellum times has of late been little better than a maelstrom into which many an unfortunate planter's fortune has been engulfed. The number who are really making money at it is few, while hundreds of plantations are lying quite idle, being eaten up with taxes, and their broad acres fast growing up to weeds, and retrograding to the condition in which De Soto found them.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

There is but little interest manifested here on the subject of cheap transportation in proportion to the interests involved. There is no city in the country which has so much to be gained by the agitation of this question as New Orleans. At present, there is nothing done here which could possibly be dignified by the name of grain-business. What little corn is received in bulk does not amount to a vessel-load a month, and that received in sacks is distributed around the country for home consumption. As to wheat, there has not a vessel-load cleared this year. There does not appear to be much doubt, among those who ought to know the most about it, that grain can be brought to this city from the West, down the river in barges, a great deal cheaper than it can be sent to New York. The difference in favor of New Orleans is considerable. The obstacle to her ever having obtained any of the grain trade is generally believed to be the uncertainty of vessels crossing the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi. This may to some extent be true; but, to my mind, there are other and greater obstacles than low water, to which I shall subsequently refer.

THE MISSISSIPPI BAR.

It is a remarkable fact about this bar that, when the water of the river is at its highest stage, there is a less depth on the bar than when it is at its lowest. Thus, last spring, when the river was within 2 feet of high-water mark, the mouth of the river was blockaded with vessels hard aground; and now, when the river is 12 feet lower than at that time, the largest ships have no difficulty in going out and coming in. This is easily explained. When the river is highest, it contains the largest proportion of sediment. When it is lowest, it is almost clear. The bar is formed by the sediment coming in contact with the salt and still waters of the Gulf, and settling at the bottom. Of course, when the water is clear, there is no mud to settle, and, consequently, the channel is always good. The only way in which the bar is made passable at all for large vessels, when the river is high, is by the constant dredging of the two powerful dredge-boats—the Essayons and the McAlester—which the Government keeps at the Passes. These dredges are a sort of double-ended propeller. The wheel at one end forces the boat forward, while the one at the other throws up the mud from the bottom, which the current carries along and deposits somewhere else. It is obvious that at best this is but a poor method for keeping the mouth of so great a river open. The work must be done unremittingly, and is, therefore, very expensive. The proposed remedy for this is the

FORT ST. PHILIP CANAL,

to which frequent reference is made in the Western papers, but of which very little seems to be known. I have been informed that, until recently, even Senator West did not know where this canal was located, or what it was for, and that he communicated with a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce here for information on the subject. He had the great outlet canal confounded in his mind with one of the humbug draining canal schemes passed by a former State Legislature. Of course, if one of those great men who have charge of the interests of "this people" in Congress do not understand these things, common people cannot be expected to. This canal-scheme is by no means a new one. The route was surveyed a great many years ago, and declared practicable. Nothing, however, was done about it; and enough money has been spent since then in dredging the bar, and lost in detention of freight, to have built the canal a dozen times over. It is to be but seven miles long. It is to start from a point a little below Fort St. Philip, about 80 miles south of New Orleans, and run into the deep water of Breton Bay, which opens into the Gulf. It is to be 300 feet wide and 28 feet deep. It is estimated that it will cost from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000. This would bring vessels to the city several hours sooner than by the route of the Passes, and admits those of the deepest draft. It is quite a remarkable thing now to have a vessel cross the bar drawing 20 feet of water, and it is claimed that vessels should draw 25 in order to carry grain with profit.

LACK OF CAPITAL.

If the Fort St. Philip Canal were a fixed fact at the present time, instead of being in the uncertain condition of a mere project to be laid before Congress, I still doubt if the grain-trade could take a very firm hold here. My idea is, that there is not money enough here to manage it. New Orleans is not a money centre. There are great fortunes made here, but they are taken away again. Like the great commercial marts of Calcutta and Bombay, her trade contributes to the wealth of other parts of the world. People make their money here, and then leave for France, England, Italy, the North,—everywhere. Those stay here who are unfortunate, or who, like the Irish, have no country to go to. This leaves the city continually prostrated, prevents accumulation, and, what with their trouble, and politics, and the dry rot generally which pervades the mercantile community, the cotton and sugar business is about all New Orleans can stagger under at present.

POLITICS.

For a few months back, the eyes of this community have not been harrowed by the jangling of contending factions. It is now about the season of year for it to commence again. The fellows who by courtesy are called "politicians" of this State have, most of the summer, been displaying themselves in the hotels of the North and Europe. Kellogg is still absent, and the belief is very general that he will remain away until the local yellow-fever patient has been carefully buried, as he is said to entertain the deepest respect for Yellow John. During his absence, the Executive functions devolved upon the colored Lieutenant-Governor, C. C. Antoine. He has not done anything astonishing, one way or another. Pinchback had barely returned from his European tour before he was called back to New York by a dispatch from Kellogg, where he had a conference with Senators Morton, Anthony, Carpenter, and Logan, since which he has been speaking to colored audiences in different cities. He is confident he will be admitted to the seat he claims in the United States Senate early in the session. H. Z. O.

CASUALTIES.

Serious Boiler Explosion in Kentucky.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 1.—The boiler in the flouring mill of John Yontis, at Columbus, Ky., exploded this morning, seriously injuring Moses Yontis, and bruising the miller and engineer, but not seriously. W. W. Gray, an attorney, passing on the opposite side of the street, was knocked down by a flying missile and had his shoulder broken. Nobody was killed, though the explosion was quite violent, entirely tearing out one end of the building.

SALT LAKE.

Gentiles Protest Against the Continuance of Mormon Rule.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 1.—A memorial to Congress is receiving signatures, setting forth the evils and abuses of Mormon rule, and praying the passage of laws to give the memorialists the protection of a free civil government, and bring Utah into harmony with Federal authority and Republican institutions.

A mass-meeting was held at Bingham last night to consider this subject.

ILLINOIS NEWS ITEMS.

The potato crop is reported to be an entire failure in Pike County.

—The artesian well at Mendota, after reaching a depth of 250 feet, entailing an expense of $1,000, has been abandoned.

—Last Thursday evening, Richard Williams, a lawyer of Pekin, died suddenly in that city. He had been out hunting, and, on his return, stopped at the residence of Mr. W. T. Eads to leave a gun which he had borrowed, and was soon after found near the door dead. Apoplexy is the supposed cause of death.

—We are glad to learn that in those portions of the county recently sorely afflicted with sickness, it has nearly disappeared, and that many of those but recently confined to sick beds, are up and about again.—*Cairo Bulletin.*

—The Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company find abundant money among their stockholders; when they called upon them for the first installment of 25 per cent, many stockholders paid the whole. A Hampshire Dutchman who had subscribed $10,000, pulled out and paid it all, "I vants no more drubbles about it," said he. Several Genoa stockholders paid it all at once—one paid $1,000.—*Sycamore Republican.*

—The Belleville correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* has been interviewing the farmers of this section with a view to ascertaining the average production of their wheat-fields. He states the result to be about 25 bushels per acre, which makes St. Clair rank as the second county in the United States as a wheat-growing county.

—The bridges on the road between this place and Bureau Junction are being put in a permanent condition, by driving piles along each end. Heretofore these bridges have been merely put down loose, and the first high water would take them all off, causing new bridges to be built each year. We think this manner of fastening them is a good idea, and should have been done so long ago.—*Hennepin Record.*

—There has been expended in Danville during the past six months, for buildings alone, $350,500.

—Farmers in Tazewell County complain of wolves killing sheep, the wolves coming right up to the barn-lots after them.

—The county-seat question is red-hot again in Woodford County. Metamora, the present county-seat, and Roanoke, a new town on the Chicago, Pekin & Plainfield Railroad, are the contestants. The latter place is much nearer the geographical centre of the county. The El Paso *Journal* publishes the bond of Fauber, Plumb, and others, by which they bind themselves to pay to the county the full value of the court-house at Metamora, and to convey to the county five acres of land in the village of Roanoke,—all in case and in consideration of the removal of the county-seat to Roanoke.

—It is certainly a remarkable fact that prairie wolves are as abundant in this county this year as they were when the county was first settled. Thirty or forty are killed every year in the county, and yet they are howling nightly in every town. Packs have been seen repeatedly this summer and fall playing by the side of the creek a mile west of this city, and a mile east of us they have been a serious annoyance. It is time the snarling varmints were cleared out. Haven't our hunters the spirit to dispose of these cases? Fifteen dollars a head is the bounty paid by the county, and it is enough to make a wolf hunt a profitable speculation.—*Sycamore Republican.*

—The Lacon *Journal* says: "The little game of consolidating Marshall and Putnam Counties, concocted by Smith, Taylor, and Burt, don't seem to have carried at this time of writing." To which the Wenona *Index* replies: "We learn from prominent citizens of Putnam County, that measures will be taken to canvass the district and see how the feeling is on the subject of consolidation. We believe the people desire the consolidation, and little court-house rats can howl as loud as they please. The county-seat can remain at Lacon, if the people wish it, or it can be removed, but the county-seat proper has nothing to do with consolidation."

Modern Exorcism.

Demoniacal possession is not in these days, or, at least, in England, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a very usual complaint; yet a German pastor in the Pusterthal has not only met with a case, but discovered the right treatment for it. A girl in that place, described as being ordinarily of a most amiable character, fell suddenly under Satanic influence, to the dismay of the neighborhood, and more especially of the curate, "a young gentleman recently imported from Brixen, full rather of zeal than knowledge." To his entreaties that the demon could be exorcised, his superior at first pleaded disbelief in the genuine nature of the case. But, as matters grew worse, the pastor consented to deliver girl and parish from such an unwelcome guest. Starting, stick in hand and amulet in pocket, he found his patient calm and quiet, and, after some friendly talk, he expressed the hope of effecting a speedy cure by means of a most holy relic. On his solemnly producing the relic, the devil broke loose in her in the most violent fashion, whereupon his Reverence, in good, round terms, explained to her that her childish horror was exposed; for, had she been but an agent of Satan, he would have known that the relic was nothing but a counter from the pastor's card-box, carefully wrapped up in a piece of cloth. He completed the cure with a sound caning.

Sign of Death.

Some time ago the Academy of Sciences in Paris offered a prize of $4,000 for some simple and positive sign of death, which any non-professional person could understand and apply. Such a test, suggested in Virchow's *Archiv*, is considered very satisfactory by the British medical press. It consists in tying a string firmly round the finger of the supposed corpse; if the blood circulates in the least—in which event death has not taken place—the whole finger will swell and turn a bluish-red. It is conceivable that such a test would be very useful in cases of drowning and asphyxia. It may be legitimate to cite a case which occurred not long ago at Brussels. A drunken man fell into a canal, and remained so long immersed that very little hope was entertained of his recovery. He was to all appearance a corpse. Dr. Joux, physician to the police, to whom application is made in such cases, did not share the convictions of the bystanders, and, having used the most energetic means of restoration for three hours, ended by applying a hot iron to the patient, who instantly moved slightly. The former measures were reverted to, and the supposed corpse stood up in less than half an hour, branded, indeed, but none the worse for the accident.

Tobacco in the Tissues.

That tobacco is absorbed in the tissues of the body has long been asserted by some, though denied as positively by others. In support of the affirmative, a fact in connection with the hydropathic process known as the wet-sheet pack is cited. In this process the patient is enveloped in a wet sheet, and then, over this, in blankets. By this means, it is claimed that through the operation of the principles of endosmose and exosmose, the water of the sheet is made to enter the body, while at the same time impurities are withdrawn therefrom. Now, on an habitual user of tobacco being subjected for an hour to this process, it is found, on his envelopments being taken off, that the odor of tobacco coming from his body, and from the sheet in which he has lain, is perceptible to every one present.

COMMERCE OF QUEBEC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Nov. 1.—For the season ending yesterday, 900 sailing vessels from the sea have arrived at this port, and 145 steamers. The tonnage is somewhat less than last year.

WISC[ONSIN.]

The State [...]

Considerable Apat[hy ...] a Doubtfu[l ...]

Probable Re-Elect[ion ...] bu[t ...]

Balance of the [...] Ticket U[...]

The First National [...] and the Ban[k ...]

From Our Own [...]

MAD[ISON ...]

The political campa[ign ...] will close with the ele[ction ...] has been

A VERY FE[...]

I remember none since [...] organized when there h[as ...] speaking. The Republi[can ...] tors Howe and Carpente[r ...] as in former campaigns to[...] much by their argument[s ...] party, have been "blanket[ed" ...] disabled for effective se[rvice ...] pay, and the latter by hi[s ...] the salary-grab, pa[...] ture, as also by the [...] There did not seem to b[e ...] our Republican Congres[smen ...] voted against the salary [...] turned what would have [...] none, however, so far as [...] to accept the increased pa[y ...] gressman Hazelton has m[...] his district, and Congres[s ...] two. Col. C. R. Gill, [...] eral, and the Hon. James [...] making a few speeches th[...]

GOV. WAS[HBURN]

opened the campaign [...] speech at Fond du Lac, O[...] defining his position on [...] and to State affairs. Tha[t ...] largest circulation ever g[...] State, having been publis[hed ...] can newspapers in the Sta[te ...] papers, and one or two D[...] been very generally and w[...] He has since made three s[...] western part of the State, [...] right with the people in re[...] Land-Grant, his action in [...] been misrepresented, and [...] people unjustly excite[d ...] evening he spoke in [...] noteworthy points of [...] explanation of State exp[...] of the allegation of extra[...] istration of State affairs, [...] defense of assaults made [...] but not, in violation of law, [...] certificate for lands clai[med ...] Central Railroad Company [...] one speech in Richland C[...] this evening) in Green Co[...] "Reform" movement had [...] almost anywhere else; an[d ...] heard from once or twice b[...] all the talking that has bee[n ...] lican side, unless in small [...] ings.

FOR THE "REF[ORMERS"]

Dr. O. M. Wight is the c[...] announced, and he did [...] Washburn in the nort[hwest ...] he had left much "[...] announced to speak at [...] woc, at Waupaca, and at [...] doubtable "Reformer," Sat[...] way, strange to say, is not [...] Legislature, to work for th[...] ter), told a gentleman, the [...] appointments to speak ever[...] Mr. Taylor, the candidate fo[r ...] Gov. Washburn, has attemp[ted ...] he is neither an orator nor [...] tion have a meeting here [...] audiences at meetings on [...] erally been large or very [...] people have little appetite f[or ...] harangues.

Though there has been [...] there has been

CONSIDERABLE W[...]

in a quiet way. Besides the [...] Gov. Washburn's speech, [...] of the Republican State Co[mmittee ...] quantities of circulars to a[...] publicans, specially urging [...] voters who would be likely [...] The "Reformers" have a[...] with their platform; som[e ...] extracts, notably one from [...] *tinel*, published the morning [...] inated, highly praising som[e ...] extracts from speeches of [...] of their Convention, and [...] delivered by Mr. Taylor, [...] against supporting Gov. W[ashburn ...] publican press of the Sta[te ...] more or sharper articles th[...] vass, and they now are full [...] the voters. On the other h[and ...] *News* and a few other pa[pers ...] vigorous warfare, aimed c[...] burn, and availed themselve[s ...] of attack.

THE LIQUOR Q[UESTION]

In the "Reform" Conv[ention ...] was adopted, which was un[...] factory to the German Con[...] Liquor-Dealers' and Brewe[rs' ...] other organizations oppose[d ...] making liquor-sellers respo[nsible ...] damages, and to other fo[...] legislation; and there is ab[...] a fund has been raised by [...] amounting to between $[...] —for which single bre[wer ...] have contributed as muc[h ...] brewer of moderate means [...] assessed $500,—to be used [...] can State ticket and legisla[...] yet it has been widel[y ...] erroneously, that Mr. Ta[ylor ...] Reform" candidate for Gov[ernor ...] Templar,—the fact being tha[t ...] ber and prominent official of [...] delegate from the State to [...] Lodge of the Order next ye[ar ...] has just been received here [...] who is a wealthy farmer of [...] Granger, and has been v[...] "Patrons of Husbandry" in [...] his cause,—at a recent meet[ing ...] Columbus, was asked how h[e ...] ham law, and replied that "[...] the law, and would suppo[rt ...] stringent; and that, if he wa[s ...] next Legislature should repe[al ...] veto the repeal;" which v[...] somebody is going to be decei[ved ...] him.

As the canvass has prog[ressed ...] made very clear that the cou[...] une to "Reformers," to [...]

INDORSE GOV. WA[SHBURN]

as a candidate,—he being ge[...] "the best Governor Wiscons[in ...] wise; and, had it been follow[ed ...] burn relieved from the succe[ssful ...] efforts to secure his election, [...] impossible to get up any e[...] Republican ticket, or to preve[nt ...] of it at least. As it is, in s[...] Gov. Washburn took position [...] of putting railroads under [...] almost alone, vigorously op[...] Railroad Credit-Mobilier sw[...] always been on the side of [...] their oppressors; that his [...] State affairs has been rema[rkably ...] pendent, and conservative o[f ...] terests, against money-grabb[ers ...] bers from the State; that he [...] himself the bitter hostility a[...] St. Paul Railroad Company, s[...] have declared their willingne[ss ...] Grangers, farmers, brewers [...] —anybody to beat him," beca[use ...] let them grab the St. Cr[oix ...] means of a catspaw compa[ny ...] security, and encountered [...] and vituperation because [...] quiries from Europe in a [...] straining the law to the utmo[st ...] enterprise, he would not let [...] tral Railroad Company ha[ve ...] building the road so secure[...] granted; in spite of all this, [...] honesty and executive ability, [...]

THE CHIEF FI[GHT]

of the campaign has been [...]

WISCONSIN.

The State Election.

Considerable Apathy All Around, and a Doubtful Contest.

Probable Re-Election of Gov. Washburn.

Balance of the Republican State Ticket Uncertain.

The First National Bank of Madison and the Bank of Madison.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADISON, WIS., Oct. 31, 1873.

The political campaign in this State, which will close with the election on Tuesday next, has been

A VERY PECULIAR ONE.

I remember none since the Republican party was organized when there has been so little public speaking. The Republican wheelhorses, Senators Howe and Carpenter, who have been relied on in former campaigns to draw heavy loads and do much by their arguments and eloquence for their party, have been "blanketed in their stalls,"—both disabled for effective service this fall by back-pay, and the latter by his unblushing defense of the salary-grab, past, present, and future, as also by the Long Branch scandal. There did not seem to be any anxiety to hear our Republican Congressmen, though they all voted against the salary-grab, and all have returned what would have fallen to their share,—none, however, so far as heard from, declining to accept the increased pay for the present. Congressman Hazelton has made a few speeches in his district, and Congressman Williams one or two. Col. C. R. Gill, formerly Attorney General, and the Hon. James Ross, of this city, are making a few speeches this week.

GOV. WASHBURN

opened the campaign with a most effective speech at Fond du Lac, Oct. 3, devoted mainly to defining his position on living issues of the day, and to State affairs. That speech has had the largest circulation ever given a speech in this State, having been published in all the Republican newspapers in the State, some non-political papers, and one or two Democratic papers, and been very generally and very highly commended. He has since made three speeches in the northwestern part of the State, mainly to set himself right with the people in regard to the St. Croix Land-Grant, his action in regard to which had been misrepresented, and the prejudices of the people unjustly excited. On Wednesday evening he spoke in Milwaukee,—the most noteworthy points of his speech being his explanation of State expenses and refutation of the allegation of extravagance in the administration of State affairs, and his satisfactory defense of assaults made upon him because he had not, in violation of law, given an unqualified certificate for lands claimed by the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company. He has also made one speech in Richland County, and two (one this evening) in Green County, where the honest "Reform" movement had more strength than almost anywhere else; and may, perhaps, be heard from once or twice besides. This is about all the talking that has been done on the Republican side, unless in small neighborhood-meetings.

FOR THE "REFORM" TICKET,

Dr. O. M. Wight is the only speaker who has been announced, and he did some "raking after" Gov. Washburn in the northwest without finding that he had left much "lying around loose." He is announced to speak at his home at Oconomowoc, at Waukesha, and at Janesville. That redoubtable "Reformer," Sat Clark (who, by the way, strange to say, is not coming back to the Legislature, to work for the railroads this winter), told a gentleman, the other day, that he had appointments to speak every night till election. Mr. Taylor, the candidate for Governor against Gov. Washburn, has attempted no speeches, for he is neither an orator nor a writer. The opposition have a meeting here Saturday night. The audiences at meetings on either side have generally been large or very enthusiastic. The people have little appetite this fall for political harangues.

Though there has been so little speaking, there has been

CONSIDERABLE WORK DONE

in a quiet way. Besides the general circulation of Gov. Washburn's speech, Mr. Keyes, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has sent out quantities of circulars to stimulate and rally Republicans, specially urging efforts to get out the voters who would be likely to vote their ticket. The "Reformers" have sent out a broadside with their platform; some favorable newspaper extracts, notably one from the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, published the morning after they were nominated, highly praising some of their candidates; extracts from speeches of the presiding officers of their Convention, and from some speeches delivered by Mr. Taylor, and some reasons against supporting Gov. Washburn. The Republican press of the State have seldom had more or sharper articles than during this canvass, and they now are full of earnest appeals to the voters. On the other hand, the Milwaukee *News* and a few other papers have kept up a vigorous warfare, aimed chiefly at Gov. Washburn, and availed themselves of every opening of attack.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

In the "Reform" Convention, a resolution was adopted, which was understood to be satisfactory to the German Constitutional Union, the Liquor-Dealers' and Brewers' Associations, and other organizations opposed to the Graham law making liquor-sellers responsible for resulting damages, and to other forms of temperance legislation; and there is abundant evidence that a fund has been raised by the liquor-interest, amounting to between $30,000 and $40,000,—for which single brewers and dealers have contributed as much as $1,000, and a brewer of moderate means in Green Bay was assessed $500,—to be used against the Republican State ticket and legislative candidates; and yet it has been widely stated, though erroneously, that Mr. Taylor, the "People's Reform" candidate for Governor, was a Good Templar,—the fact being that his wife is a member and prominent official of the Order, and a delegate from the State to the World's Grand Lodge of the Order next year; and information has just been received here that Mr. Taylor,—who is a wealthy farmer of this county, and a Granger, and has been visiting his brother "Patrons of Husbandry" in the State to plead his cause,—at a recent meeting of Grangers at Columbus, was asked how he stood on the Graham law, and replied that "he was in favor of the law, and would support one even more stringent; and that, if he was elected, and the next Legislature should repeal the law, he would veto the repeal;" which would indicate that somebody is going to be deceived in supporting him.

As the canvass has progressed, it has been made very clear that the counsel of THE TRIBUNE to "Reformers," to

INDORSE GOV. WASHBURN

as a candidate,—he being generally pronounced "the best Governor Wisconsin ever had,"—was wise; and, had it been followed, and Gov. Washburn relieved from the necessity of making any efforts to secure his election, it would have been impossible to get up any enthusiasm over the Republican ticket, or to prevent the defeat of part of it at least. As it is, in spite of the fact that Gov. Washburn took position long ago in favor of putting railroads under restraint; that he, almost alone, vigorously opposed the Pacific Railroad Credit-Mobilier swindle; that he has always been on the side of the people against their oppressors; that his administration of State affairs has been remarkably wise, independent, and conservative of the people's interests, against money-grabbers and land-grabbers from the State; that he has brought upon himself the bitter hostility of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, so that its officials have declared their willingness "to unite with Grangers, farmers, brewers, temperancemen,—anybody to beat him," because he would not let them grab the St. Croix Land-Grant by means of a catspaw company on inadequate security, and encountered bitter opposition and vituperation because, after answering inquiries from Europe in a friendly spirit, and straining the law to the utmost to help on the enterprise, he would not let the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company have lands without building the road to secure which they were granted; in spite of all this, and has conceded honesty and executive ability,

THE CHIEF FIGHT

of the campaign has been made against Gov. Washburn, who has been bitterly assailed and misrepresented, while candidates on the same ticket much more vulnerable, much less entitled to the support of Reformers and Anti-Monopolists, have been tenderly dealt with. This has aroused him and his friends to active exertions, and alienated many honest Anti-Monopolists from the "Reform" ticket.

THE NOMINATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATURE

have about all been made, and include many men of high character, several who have been members of the Legislature before, not a large proportion of those belonging to the last Legislature. The Republicans have made a special point of nominating farmers and Grangers, and the number of old resident farmers in the next Legislature will be something unprecedented. The nominations on the other side are generally good, but among them are some well-known railroad-corruptionism, lobbyists, and attorneys, and some special advocates of the liquor-interest, who never should have been "Reform" candidates. Whatever the result of the election, it seems certain there will be a sufficient majority in the Legislature of "Anti-Monopolists" (which the Republicans of this State, by platform, expressions of their press, and nominations, are trying to prove themselves par excellence) to secure the passage by the next Legislature of some measures of relief from railroad exactions.

HOW THE ELECTION WILL GO

cannot be predicted with any certainty. Too many "unknown quantities" enter into the problem, for its solution. What action the Grangers will take, or whether they will act together, is not known "outside the gate;" and as Mr. Taylor is one of them, despite Gov. Washburn's satisfactory record and position, it is not felt safe to count on them. There will be some loss of the German vote, in consequence of Maj. Baetz, an excellent man of that nationality, not being renominated for State Treasurer, temperance legislation, and special efforts, by resolutions and nominations, to conciliate that nationality by the "Reformers;" but the proportion of the German vote carried by Republicans has always been smaller in this State than in any other. The expenditure of the fund raised by the liquor-dealers, and special efforts made from town to town in a quiet way to rally voters against the Republican ticket, are expected to accomplish something. Whether Democratic Good Templars will support Washburn, in view of Mr. Taylor's relations to the Order, is doubtful. Early in the season, enthusiastic admirers of Gov. Washburn and his administration, not members of his party, talked of his election by 50,000 majority. Party lines, however, having been drawn,—though many Democrats here and elsewhere, satisfied with his administration, and knowing that there is not even a suspicion of anything wrong in the State offices under Republican control, avow their intention of voting for Gov. Washburn,—it is not expected by experienced politicians that his majority will exceed 10,000, and there have been bets on 8,000 the other way. There is information that the Grangers in large numbers will cut Mr. R. H. Baker, the Republican candidate for

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

in favor of Mr. C. D. Parker, who is one of their number, and was prominent in the Watertown Convention; though why they should do so, in view of the latter's record as a railroad ally, opposing measures for their restraint when in the Legislature a few years ago, is not easy to see. Mr. Baker has put forth less effort to get elected than he did to get nominated, so far as known; and, unless he runs largely ahead in Racine County, his home, and elsewhere in the southwestern part of the State, his defeat would not be surprising. The "Reform" candidate for

STATE TREASURER,

Ferdinand Kuehn, of Milwaukee, is a German who has been Treasurer and Controller of that city, is very strong there, and, it is anticipated, will get a handsome home-indorsement. Col. O. C. Johnson, the Republican candidate, has been laboring diligently, especially among his Norwegian countrymen, to make his calling and election sure, and it is hardly thought he will be defeated. The great danger to Republicans has been the apathy induced by the Credit-Mobilier and back-pay business, and other matters which shake men's faith in parties and men who have stood high, and reliance on supposed strength. Since the Ohio election, with the triumph of the Bourbons there, and talk of restoring the Democratic party to power, there has been quite an awakening, and a full vote, and with it a Republican triumph, seems probable.

A BADLY BANKRUPT BANK.

THE TRIBUNE, in copying a paragraph from the Fond du Lac *Commonwealth*, did great injustice to the First National Bank of this city, which, it was stated, had failed, whereas it is entirely sound, safely conducted, and did not even suspend during the late panic. The statements made related to the Bank of Madison, which has gone into bankruptcy, and which, investigations show, had been insolvent for a long time. Where the money of the depositors has gone to doth not yet appear, except as to some old losses, aggregating about $100,000,—one an overdraft of some $29,000, which was to have been secured by a mortgage, but the debtor gave the slip. The last semi-annual statement of the bank made a good showing, and great confidence was felt in its pioneer founder, the Hon. Simeon Mills, who, however, has had little to do in its management for a long time, and sold out several months ago. It has been very loosely conducted, the Cashier having overdrawn nearly $20,000, mainly nominally made good by real estate turned in; and the bookkeeper had pocketed some $8,000, yet balanced his accounts every night, and has only partly made good his deficit. It is doubtful if depositors will realize 50 cents on the dollar, and the loss falls heavily on some very worthy people.

PLUS.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

J. A. Bryer, of Lockport, is at the Palmer.

A. P. Johnson, of Altona, is at the Palmer.

C. H. Safford, of Texas, is at the Sherman.

W. M. Ernst, of New York, is at the Briggs.

J. M. Jonson, of St. Paul, is at the Briggs.

J. Graham, of Pittsburgh, is at the Briggs.

H. J. Swift, of New York, is at the Sherman.

H. A. Gardner, of New York, is at the Palmer.

Jacob Capron, of New York, is at the Palmer.

J. M. Bryant, of Louisville, is at the Palmer.

Charles E. Cropsey, of New York, is at the Palmer.

James Wilkinson, of New York, is at the Palmer.

George H. McGuire, of St. Louis, is at the Sherman.

Judge S. L. Wright, of San Francisco, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. T. W. Ferry, of Grand Haven, is at the Sherman.

The Rev. G. W. Slack, of Dubuque, is at the West Side Briggs.

Dr. C. Dennison, of Hartford, Conn., is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. L. B. Rogers, of Denver, Col., is at the West Side Briggs House.

Col. M. U. McDonald, of Titusville, is at the West Side Briggs House.

W. Scott Walton, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is at the West Side Briggs House.

William Horace Lingard, the actor, and his wife, professionally known as Alice Dunning, are at the Sherman.

IN GENERAL.

Maj. W. S. Beebe, stationed at Rock Island Arsenal, has got tired of military life, and having plenty of money to live on, has resigned his commission.

It is given as an illustration of the personal obscurity of great men in New York, that William Cullen Bryant, the illustrious and venerable poet, who has lived sixty years in the city, recently walked the whole length of Broadway without receiving a nod or sign of recognition from one of the hundred thousand pedestrians who passed him. The fact was discovered by an enterprising individual who followed closely in his wake and took notice of things.

D. R. Burt, Esq., of Dunleith, returned on Friday from California, where he had been to see the "Lick" property which had been donated for the building of Payne Hall, in Boston, where the *Investigator* is to be published. He sold the property for $20,000 in gold, and the draft for that amount was sent to J. P. Mendum, the publisher of the *Investigator*, who is one of the Trustees of the fund. The memorial building fund now amounts to about $80,000, and the building will be commenced next year.—*Dubuque Times.*

Commodore Vanderbilt is reported as saying lately that he does not care what the newspapers say about him. Upon which, the Cincinnati *Commercial* replies that "when a man begins to talk in this way, it may be taken for granted that he is pretty badly hurt by the exposures of the newspapers." The *Commercial* is evidently correct. Ben Butler and Senator Carpenter, for example, never began to manifest their lofty indifference to newspapers until they both began to hop up and down with pain from the flagellations of the newspapers, like a small urchin while keeping time to the parental switch.—*Fort Wayne Gazette.*

THE OTTAWA, OSWEGO & FOX RIVER VALLEY R. R. CASE.

History of the Road.

Recent Decision of the Supreme Court in Relation to Interest on Bonds.

The Act of 1857, Under Which the Bonds Were Issued, Declared Never to Have Been Passed by the Legislature.

In the Legislative session of 1857 a law was passed, the text of which is as follows:

AN ACT authorizing certain cities, counties, incorporated towns, and townships, to subscribe to the stock of certain railroads.

SECTION 1. *Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That any city, county, incorporated town, or any township now or hereafter organized under the Township-Organization laws, which may be situated on or near the route of the Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Railroad, or of the Chicago, Amboy & Upper Mississippi Railroad, or of the Joliet & Mendota Division of the Joliet & Terre Haute Railroad, as the same may have heretofore or may hereafter be surveyed and located, may become subscribers to the stock of any such road, and may issue bonds for the amount of such stock so subscribed, with coupons for interest thereto attached, under such limitations and restrictions, and on such conditions as they may choose, and the Directors of said Company may approve,—the proposition for said subscription having been first submitted to the inhabitants of such city, town, county, or township, and approved by them. And, upon application of any fifty voters of any city, county, incorporated town, or township, as aforesaid, specifying the amount to be subscribed and the conditions of said subscription, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of such city, town, county, or township, immediately to call an election in the same manner that other elections for said city, county, town, or township are called, for the purpose of determining whether said city, county, township, or town will subscribe to the stock of said road; and if a majority of said votes shall be "For subscription," then the County Court or Board of Supervisors having jurisdiction over county matters in said county, or the corporate authorities of said city or town, or the Supervisors and Town Clerk of such township, so voting, shall cause said subscription to be made, and, upon its acceptance by the Directors of said company, shall cause bonds to be issued in conformity with said vote, which bonds shall in no case bear a higher rate of interest than 10 per cent per annum, and shall not be of less denomination than $1,000, and shall be accepted by said Company at their par value.

SEC. 2. Any township in Kendall County, and the Township of Plainfield, in Will County, shall have like power to subscribe for the stock of any railroad now or hereafter located through said township, and issue bonds therefor in the same manner as provided in Sec. 1, or to vote a sum not exceeding $5,000 to pay damages for right of way through said town for any such railroad.

SEC. 3. This act shall be in force from and after its passage, and shall be liberally construed for the purpose expressed therein, and shall be held to be a public act.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the proper authorities of any city, incorporated town, county, or township, issuing bonds as aforesaid, to make all necessary arrangements, and provide for the prompt payment of all interest and other liabilities accruing thereon, and to levy such taxes as may be necessary therefor, as other taxes are levied by them.

Approved Feb. 18, 1857.

In the course of time the Company was duly organized, with the Hon. Washington Bushnell as President, and Dwight F. Cameron as Secretary; subscriptions were made, bonds issued, and the road ultimately constructed. In the month of September, 1870, the first train passed over its whole length, very much to the chagrin of ex-Judge Caton, who had strongly opposed its track being laid through his land at Ottawa. The Circuit Court of LaSalle County had refused to grant him an injunction, and, on a certain Saturday, he went to Chicago for the purpose of making application before the courts there. The hearing of the application was set for the following Monday. But Sunday intervened, and on that day, by employing all the available labor for 20 miles round, the officers of the road pushed the track to completion, and had the first train pass over the line. It was, therefore, of no further use for the Judge to prosecute his application for the injunction, as it is pretty difficult to restrain a person from doing an act which is already accomplished.

The next phase in the history of the road was that of its being leased for ninety-nine years to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. This was a virtual transfer of the railroad to that corporation, and excited great indignation in the towns, townships, and villages on its line,—it being strongly and emphatically stated, and never denied, that the President and Secretary had received a large amount of money before they would attach their signatures to the lease; and that, by their action, the whole of the towns, townships, cities, and counties subscribing had been defrauded.

Time passed on, and the interest on the bonds became due. Quite a large number of towns refused to pay; and, in Ottawa, Andrew Lynch, the Town Supervisor, and other prominent citizens, in December, 1871, filed an application to restrain Patrick Ryan, the Town-Collector, from collecting a tax levied for the payment of the interest.

The application was heard by the Hon. E. S. Leland, of the Circuit Court of LaSalle County, and the injunction was granted. On an appeal to the Supreme Court for the Southern Grand Division, the case came up for hearing at the June term, 1873, and was argued by C. F. Butler for Ryan and by D. P. Jones for Lynch.

The opinion of the Court has recently been filed, and, as many other localities are vitally interested in it, we here give it. We may remark that the next step in the case will probably be a suit in the United States Court, at the instance of the bondholders:

Patrick Ryan v. Andrew Lynch et al.—Error to LaSalle.

OPINION BY MR. JUSTICE SCHOLFIELD.

This was a suit in equity by the defendants-in-error against the plaintiff-in-error, to enjoin the collection of a tax which had been levied for the payment of the interest upon certain bonds issued by the Supervisor and Town-Clerk of the Town of Ottawa, in aid of the Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley Railroad Company.

The principal ground upon which the relief sought by the bill was claimed is, that the act of the General Assembly, pursuant to the provisions of which the bonds were issued, was not enacted in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution.

The Court below rendered a decree sustaining the injunction, and this writ of error is prosecuted to reverse that decree.

The act of the General Assembly in question is entitled "An act authorizing certain cities, counties, incorporated towns, and townships, to subscribe to the stock of certain railroads," approved Feb. 18, 1857 (Public Laws of 1857, 225).

It was proved on the trial of the case, by the certificate of the Secretary of State, that the bill for this act, having passed the House of Representatives, was sent to the Senate, and there read the first and second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banks and Corporations; that it was then reported back to the House of Representatives as having passed the Senate; and that it was subsequently reported as having been correctly enrolled, and approved by the Governor. The certificate purports to give full and true copies of the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, so far as the same relate to the passage of the bill.

It is argued by the counsel for the plaintiff in error that this evidence is insufficient to prove that the law was not properly enacted, because, as he insists, it is not competent to prove, by the certificate of the Secretary of State, the non-existence of any particular fact; and that it can only be proved that the bill was not read three times in the Senate and passed, in the manner required by the Constitution, by an inspection of the original Journal itself, or by the sworn testimony of one who has examined it.

We are unable to yield our assent to the force of this objection.

The Constitution of 1848, Art. 3, Sec. 8, requires that each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings. And it is provided by statute—Gross' Statutes of 1868, pp. 680-'1—by Sec. 7, that "All public acts, laws, and resolutions that have been or shall be passed by the General Assembly of this State, shall be carefully deposited in the office of the Secretary of State; and the Secretary of State is hereby charged with the safe-keeping of said office, and all laws, acts, resolutions, and records deposited, or which shall hereafter be deposited, therein."

By Sec. 8, that "The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the close of each session of the General Assembly, shall deliver to the Secretary of State all books, bills, documents, and papers in the possession of either branch of the General Assembly, correctly labeled, folded, and classed according to the subject-matter of such documents, respectively; and the Secretary of State is hereby required to file the same in his office."

And by Sec. 9, "That copies of all bonds, papers, writings, and documents, legally deposited in the office of the Governor or Secretary of State, when certified by the Secretary of State and authenticated by the seal of his office, shall be received in evidence in the same manner and with the like effect as the originals."

These provisions are broad enough in their terms, and we have no doubt they were intended by the Legislature to embrace the Journals of each House of the General Assembly. The certificate in evidence conforms to the requirements of the 9th section, and was competent proof of the facts therein recited. It proves what proceedings were had in the Senate in relation to the passage of the bill; and there can be no inference that any other proceedings were had, for it is shown that all are given that relate to the subject.

It is further argued by the counsel, that the defendants-in-error, as residents and tax-payers of the Town of Ottawa, are estopped from claiming that the bonds are void, because they have passed into the hands of innocent holders, and the Town of Ottawa has paid interest upon them.

If the bonds are voidable merely, this is true; but, if they are absolutely void, it is not.

If the bonds were issued without any power or authority in law authorizing them to be issued, they are absolutely void; but, if the legal power or authority to issue them existed, but was defectively or irregularly executed, they are only voidable, and an innocent and bona-fide holder would be entitled to collect them. This construction has been repeatedly recognized by this Court, as well as by the Supreme Court of the United States. (Clark v. Board of Supervisors of Hancock County, 27 Ill., 308; Johnson v. Stark County, 24 Ill., 75; Schuyler County v. The People, 25 Ill., 185; Board of Supervisors v. Weider, not reported; North v. Fulton County, 10 Wallace, 683.)

In this case, the only power or authority in law, justifying the issuing of the bonds, is the act of the 18th of February, 1857, which, we have seen, was not read on the different days, nor was it passed by a vote by the ayes and noes in the Senate.

Art. 3, Sec. 21, Constitution of 1848, requires that, "On the final passage of all bills, the vote shall be by ayes and noes, and shall be entered on the Journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of all the members elect in each House." And the 23d section of the same article requires that "Every bill shall be read on three different days, in each House, unless, in case of emergency, three-fourths of the House where such bill is so depending shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule."

The bill, therefore, never became a law, and the act conferred no power or authority whatever to issue the bonds. It was as completely a nullity as if it had been the act or declaration of an unauthorized assemblage of individuals. (Spanglove v. Jacoby, 14 Ill., 298; People, &c., v. Starne, 35 Ill., 121.)

It follows that the bonds were not merely voidable, but that they were absolutely void, for the want of power or authority to issue them; and, in consequence, no subsequent act or recognition of their validity could so far give vitality to them as to estop the taxpayers from denying their legality.

It is also argued by the counsel that the decree should be reversed because the bondholders were not made parties.

The general rule is that all persons who have any substantial legal or beneficial interest in the suit should be made parties; but, where such persons are very numerous, or are unknown, so that the rule becomes impracticable or extremely inconsistent, the Court will dispense with it. See Story's Eq. Pleading, Sec. 117, et seq. In Marshall v. Silliman et al. (not reported), which was analogous, in this respect, to the present case, this same objection was urged as a ground of reversal; but it was disregarded by a majority of the Court.

It is alleged in the bill that the complainants do not know, and are unable to ascertain, who are the holders of the bonds. If this be true, and we have found nothing in the record disproving it, to hold the complainants are not entitled to relief until these persons shall be made parties would virtually deny all relief. We think the case is clearly within the recognized exception to the general rule which we have stated, and that the holders of the bonds are not indispensable parties.

Perceiving no error in the record, the decree of the Court below is affirmed.

Affirmed.

HYDE PARK.

Business Transacted by the Trustees at Saturday's Meeting.

The Hyde Park Trustees, at their meeting on Saturday afternoon, heard and approved the minutes of two previous meetings, and ordered the following payments:

Charles Creighton, grading Wabash avenue	$ 500.00
Hyde Park Gas Company, lighting streets	313.74
Pay-roll for repairs on Dalton bridge	147.55
D. H. Horne, postage on assessment notices	20.00
Nelson & Benson, balance on Stony Island avenue	1,618.38
Total	$2,599.67

Peter Steenbergen was appointed special policeman for southwest district, at $60 per month.

Capt. Binford reported 46 arrests for October; fines assessed, $334; fines collected, $289.

A resolution was introduced to repeal the ordinance requiring training license, which, not being seconded, was followed by a preamble and resolution rigidly to enforce the ordinance, which were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Warrants Nos. 849, 850, and 887 were ordered canceled, and new ones to be issued on other special funds having balances on hand.

The first settlement with the contractors for Fifty-first street sewer was referred to the President, Attorney, and Treasurer, with power to act, and also the petition of Beatty & Barker for $3,000 on account.

Petitions were presented, and referred, from G. S. Ingraham and others, to open Washington avenue south to Fifty-eighth street; from Charles F. Alnwick and others, for removal of railroad crossing at Dynan's to Indiana Ridge avenue; from C. Hanser and others, for removal of obstruction at State street crossing with Union Stock Yards & Transit Company Railroad.

An ordinance was adopted to levy a special assessment for construction of sidewalk on the north side of Forty-third street, from Grand boulevard to Illinois Central Railroad.

Proposals for construction of one-half of sewer on Madison avenue were received from: Robert Craig, $3,279; Charles Gladding, $3,000; Beatty & Barker, $2,967.

On the petition and estimates of Holly Works for payment of $6,000 on contract, action was delayed by the absence of Mr. Cady, and it was

Resolved, That the Treasurer be instructed and authorized to issue village bonds to the Holly Manufacturing Company and to C. E. Hequembourgh on their contracts, he to take proper vouchers therefor.

It was reported that Cluttenden bridge broke down on Saturday, and that one-half the draw had fallen into the Calumet River.

It was ordered that the Superintendent repair the bridge at once, under the direction of the Committee on highways.

Also that he fill in and protect the sewer outlet at Fifty-first street.

The contract for gas for one year with the Hyde Park Gas Co. having expired, the subject was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The meeting then adjourned.

IOWA NEWS ITEMS.

The Andrew (Jackson County) *Picket* has been driven in by hard times. The publisher observes: "With the county-seat gone and the money stolen, we see no future hope for us at Andrew."

—Catherine Howard, of Union County, has sued certain liquor-sellers for $11,000 damages, for selling liquor to her husband.

—Farmers are in town hunting for hands to husk corn. Help seems to be scarce; $1.50 to $2 per day is being offered.—*Muscatine Journal.*

—Members of the General Assembly, under the new law, will receive for their services at the regular session this winter the sum of $550, and mileage at the rate of $3 for every twenty miles in going to and returning from the capital by the nearest traveled route. All perquisites or additions to pay, in the way of newspapers, stationery, postage-stamps, pen-knives, etc., are forbidden by the law.

—Not many days since a young lady came to the Wapello County Superintendent to be examined as a teacher, with the intention of procuring a certificate. After going through the usual "writin' and cypherin'" part of the programme the Superintendent asked the young aspirant what was the last amendment adopted to the Constitution. Whereupon the young lady briskly replied: "The amendment for Universal Salvation." This rather stumped the Superintendent, and he still holds her case under advisement.—*Ottumwa Democrat.*

—A few days ago a farmer walked into a mechanic's shop where he was in debt for work, and blurted out in about this fashion: "I want to pay you what I owe. I have sold my wheat 10 cents a bushel less than it will probably bring in the spring, but you and other men who have accommodated me need and expect their money, and I propose to pay my little bills, and when I go home I can *sleep with a clear conscience.* I'd rather lose 10 or 20 cents a bushel on wheat than have these debts hanging on bothering me all winter, anyhow."—*Anamosa Eureka.*

—According to the Moulton (Iowa) *Independent*, the lady who refused the offered hand of James Buchanan, late President of the United States, and thereby caused him to live a bachelor to the end of his days, now lives in that village, the wife of a good husband and the mother of a grown up family of children,—lives in a story-and-a-half house, belongs to the Methodist Church, occupies a good social position, is contented and happy, and not a bit sorry that she did not accept young Buck's offer.

—Second and third-rate country newspapers are already preparing for their annual perjury before the Boards of Supervisors to get county printing. They are beginning to boast of their large circulation.—*Maquoketa Excelsior.*

—When the Rev. Mr. Hammond left Burlington in the latter part of the winter and went to Des Moines, a gambler and saloon-keeper of the latter place was converted, or at least pretended to be, and created quite a sensation at Winterset, Pella, and at revivals at other places by his religious zeal. Some of the Des Moines benevolent undertook to raise funds with which to educate him for the ministry. But he has now sadly fallen from grace. A Pella correspondent of the Marion County *Democrat* says of him: "He is nothing less than a dead-beat."

—The Masina trial has just ended at Cedar Rapids. It will be remembered that Masina was a foreigner who lived with his family near Cedar Rapids. They were quiet, and, knowing little of the English language, their neighbors did not know much about him. One night, however, Masina called his neighbors in evident distress. His wife was found murdered in bed. Masina's story was that a big man with a black moustache had stood at the foot of the bed and fired a gun which killed his wife as she lay beside him. That he just caught a glimpse of the murderer, who rushed out of the place and was seen no more. But no tracks were found. There was no man with a big moustache, who had any reason whatever for doing the deed, and no such a hypothetical murderer was found. Masina, however, had abused his wife at times, and had a fancy for another woman. Of course, after awhile, he was arrested and put on trial for the deed himself. The jury have just pronounced him guilty of murder in the second degree.

Henry Bergh, founder and President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has announced his purpose of coming West, in February, and visiting all the principal cities.

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MONDAY, Nov. 3, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, FIRST TIME AT ANY THEATRE, Fred Marsden's beautiful American Society Drama, entitled

CLOUDS!

Cast to the entire strength of the Company. Beautiful Scenery, Brilliant Mountings, and Magnificent Appointments.
In Rehearsal—Kate Bateman's celebrated play, MARY WARNER.

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In her admired personation of

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In Shakspeare's Beautiful Comedy of

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Friday and Saturday Nights—ROMEO AND JULIET.

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AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME—Production of Ed. Marble's Burlesque, entitled ROMEO AND JULIET.
Romeo.......Ben Cotton | Juliet.......Wm. Arlington
Bobby Newcomb, Mackin and Wilson, Billy Rice, Master G. Davenport, Emerson, Wm. Arlington, Ben Cotton, and J. R. Kemble in their specialties, every evening and Saturday Matinee.
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QUINTETTE CLUB OF BOSTON

Will give two select Instrumental and Vocal Concerts in Chicago, as follows:

WEST SIDE—Friday Evening, Nov. 7, At the Union Park Congregational Church, for the Benefit of the CHICAGO CHRISTIAN UNION.

SOUTH SIDE—Saturday Evening, Nov. 8, At the Fourth Unitarian Church, corner Prairie-av. and Thirtieth-st., for the Benefit of the Starr King Fraternity.

The Club will be assisted by the distinguished vocalist, MRS. J. W. WESTON, of Boston.

Tickets, at 75 cents each, on sale at the Christian Union, 114 East Madison-st.; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 117 State-st.; Sharp's Drug Store, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.; West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st.; and at the door.

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TO-NIGHT and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

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No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPROXIMATIONS.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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This work has been undertaken at the suggestion of many members of the bar, who wish to avoid consulting so many different volumes of supplements and annuals, when collecting the decisions upon a given topic.

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Twelve volumes will comprise the entire alphabet of titles. The purpose is to reproduce the contents of the original work, without omitting cases, and without abridging any matter of general interest and value. But the titles have been rearranged to avoid needless repetitions, and to secure the utmost economy of space; and it is considered settled that they will not, in any event, require more than 12 volumes of about 900 pages each.

The editorial labor is under the charge of BENJ. VAUGHAN ABBOTT, Esq.

Vol. I. will appear in December. The remaining volumes will be issued quarterly, or as fast as a due regard to accuracy will permit.

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Sale of Highland Park Building Co. Stock.

At Public Auction Sale, in the office of Hammond & Gage, under the Third National Bank, southeast corner Washington and Dearborn-sts., on Monday, Nov. 3, 1873, at 3 p. m., to the highest and best bidder, for cash, 150 shares Highland Park Building Company Stock, held as collateral.
BARKER & WAIT, Attorneys, 160 Dearborn-st.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 9:10 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	5:15 p. m.	* 8:25 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:05 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

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CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex., via Main Line	† 9:45 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex., via Jacksonville	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Ottawa, Streator, Peoria, and Pekin Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	† 9:30 p. m.	* 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	† 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Ottawa & Streator Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Texas Express	9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:45 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:45 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:50 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 71 Clark-st. Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & Santa Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:35 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 6:00 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st., also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 69 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Leave Chicago	* 7:00 a. m.	* 1:30 a. m.
Leave Chicago	† 8:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

Through sleepers for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Baltimore every night.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River

Egypt	Nov. 1	Italy	Nov. 22
Greece	Nov. 8	France	Nov. 29
Spain	Nov. 15	Egypt	Dec. 6
For London (direct)		Holland	Nov. 5

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.
STEERAGE PASSAGE, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,

BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE..........Nov. 11
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 12
PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 26
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Dec. 10
And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway. J. E. EARLE, General Western Agent, 89 Clark-st., Chicago.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Vokes Family. "The Belles of the Kitchen."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Clouds."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Neilson. "As You Like It."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Romeo and Juliet." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Amy Stone "Cigarette, the Little Leopard of France."

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—148 South Clark-st. Science and Art.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE.—MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is an excellent article for all diseases of children.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, November 3, 1873.

Senator Schurz arrived at New York on Saturday, from Europe, and left immediately for Washington.

Gov. Beveridge has made a requisition upon the Governor of Missouri for McCoole, Allen, and their seconds in the recent prize-fight, which was fought in Illinois. As McCoole, however, is awaiting trial for the murder of a fellow prize-fighter, in St. Louis, a few days since, it is doubtful whether the Governor of Missouri will give him up.

Next Wednesday will be an interesting day for the railroads, as at that time the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners will make public the names of the roads which must come into Court and answer to the charge of violating the laws of the State appertaining to their management. As it is intimated that at least six railroads are under the ban, there is every prospect of a lively winter for these corporations, and a rushing business for the lawyers.

The 3,000 negroes in the Indian Territory, who were formerly slaves of the Choctaws, have at last grown indignant because their ex-masters still refuse to grant them equal rights, and are going to appeal to Congress to decide whether they are citizens of the United States or citizens of the Choctaw Nation, or whether a negro has any rights which a Choctaw Indian is bound to respect. As each one of these negroes produces more than twenty Choctaws can, and each negro, therefore, is twenty times as good as a Choctaw, this ratio ought at least to entitle them to equal rights.

The Right Hon. Sir William Bovill, of London, whose death is announced in the foreign dispatches, was born in 1814, and called to the Bar in 1841. In 1855 he was made Queen's Counsel and a Bencher of the Middle Temple, and in 1857 was returned to Parliament for the Borough of Guilford, which he continued to represent until his elevation to the Bench, in November, 1866. In July of the latter year he was appointed Solicitor-General under Lord Derby's administration, and upon the retirement of Chief Justice Earl in November he succeeded him as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which eminent position he filled up to the time of his death.

The last chapter in the Stokes story, which has been running for two years, comes to a close with the departure of the murderer for Sing Sing, where another murderer, the young Walworth, the parricide, has already promised him a friendly reception. As an episode of the close of the trial, it is now announced that one of the jurors occupies Stokes' cell in the Tombs, for disregarding his obligations. The charge against the incarcerated juror is that he was permitted to go about the city one night during the progress of the trial in charge of a Deputy Sheriff; that the pair visited several low dram-shops, and that, while under the influence of liquor, he asserted his intention not "to hang Stokes." It will occur to people who believe in punishing murderers in a manner commensurate with their crimes that there are eleven other jurors who had little regard for their obligations.

Mr. Wilbur F. Storey, whose recent dicker with the Board of County Commissioners is the subject of universal admiration, makes a fierce attack on Mr. S. W. Kingsley, on a charge that the latter is cheating the county! It is alleged that Mr. Kingsley's son-in-law is the Warden of the Poor-House; which is true. It is insinuated that Mr. Kingsley is deriving some kind of profit from that circumstance; which is not true. Mr. Kingsley is an old and reputable citizen of the Town of Barrington. He did not seek a nomination for the office of County Commissioner, and was completely surprised when he heard that he had been nominated. There are two things which, if elected, he will never do. He will never vote to rent rooms for the Recorder's office at double the price which they are offered for; nor will he become a charge on the Poor-House, either in the capacity of father-in-law or inmate. This is more than can be said of some of the candidates on the Eclectic ticket.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active on Saturday, and much steadier, the leading breadstuffs being stronger. Mess pork was dull and 20@25c lower, at $11.50 cash, and $11.25@11.37½ seller December. Lard was quiet, and ⅛c lower, at 6⅞@7c cash, and 6⅞c seller January. Meats were dull, and ⅛@¼c lower, at 5⅝c for short ribs, 5⅞@6c for short clear, and 8@9c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were active and easier at 88c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and ½c higher, at 7c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was moderately active, and 1@2c higher, closing at $1.00 cash, and $1.01½ seller December. Corn was less active, and unchanged, closing tame at 36c cash, and 37½c seller December. Oats were active and firmer, closing at 29½@29¾c cash, and 30½@30⅝c seller December. Rye was less active, and unchanged, at 60½@61c. Barley was quiet and steady, closing at $1.24 for No. 2, and 94c for good No. 3.

The hog trade was inactive, with lower prices prevailing, the bulk of the sales being effected at $3.50@3.80. Receipts for the week, 125,000 head. Cattle were dull and nominal. Sheep were unchanged.

Judge Williams has once or twice expressed, upon the Bench, his entire satisfaction with the operations of the naturalization-mill under his jurisdiction, notwithstanding the obvious recklessness and disorder with which the grist was turned out. A naturalization paper was brought to our office yesterday, issued from the Criminal Court of Cook County, purporting to confer the rights and privileges of American citizenship upon Robert S. James, a British subject, who, as is represented to us, had never been inside the Court in his life, had never applied for naturalization, had not resided in this country the requisite time, and had never taken the oath of allegiance, or renounced his allegiance to the Queen of Great Britain. We forbear to comment upon this transaction at the present time. If there is any explanation of the matter, it should be forthcoming immediately. A copy of the paper furnished to Mr. James without his solicitation is printed elsewhere. Arrangements have been made to arrest persons naturalized by "Miles Kehoe," and offering to vote on election day.

There is not a tax-payer in Chicago who would not breathe freer if the Common Council were relieved of the presence of Mr. J. J. McGrath. The Fifteenth Ward, which he represents in that body, is the largest and most populous ward in the city. It is composed principally of laboring men and their families, a very large proportion of whom are of foreign birth—Germans, Irish, and Scandinavians. McGrath is an adroit rascal who makes the business of Alderman a livelihood. The office has no salary attached to it, but he somehow finds it profitable. The poor people of the Fifteenth Ward, who find it hard work to get along in these pinching times, are asked to re-elect this man McGrath, so that he may barter their influence in the Council without dividing the proceeds with them. He was indicted for bribery a year or two ago, but being a more slippery customer than Glade, Montgomery, and Busse, he found means to avoid a trial. Since then he has plied his vocation to such purpose that he has become the recognized chief of the "ring Aldermen." The public will not be safe until he is either driven from the Council by his constituents or sent to jail by a jury of twelve men.

The condition of trade and finance is substantially unchanged. The Providence banks have recommended that a trust deed be executed by the Spragues conveying all their property to a committee of three persons, and that their maturing obligations be extended for a period of three years, at 7 3-10 per cent interest, upon the security of said trust deed. A meeting of the creditors has been called, at which this proposition will be considered, and, if it is not accepted, the Sprague Company will go into bankruptcy. Not much confidence is expressed in the prospect of securing the unanimous consent of the creditors to the plan. The affairs of the house of H. B. Claflin & Co. have a more promising look, but there is just enough explanation bandied about to give evidence of disquietude. The failure of Claflin would produce more consternation than that of the Spragues, but would really be less a calamity, since it would throw fewer persons out of employment. There was a slight advance in stocks on Saturday, but the depression of last week has not yet been recovered from. The New York banks will resume currency payments to-day. They have gained in the aggregate $4,000,000 greenbacks. No more loan certificates will be issued.

The foreign news this morning is of unusual interest, as it very clearly foreshadows the temporary solution, at least, of the political problem in France. The Count de Chambord, having ruined his prospects by his obstinacy in adhering to a policy very closely resembling the Napoleonic Idea, the Deputies of the Right made an informal proposition to the Prince de Joinville, one of the Orleanist Princes and a member of the Assembly, to support him as Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom. The Orleanist Princes, however, declined to compete for the throne with each other, or with the Count de Chambord. It is intimated that in consequence of this condition of affairs, the Right, upon the opening of the Assembly, will move the prolongation of President MacMahon's term of office, the postponement of the dissolution of the Assembly for three years, and the investment of the President with dictatorial powers. It is further intimated that the President himself will ask for his continuance in office until the Government is so strengthened as to inspire popular confidence. It may, therefore, be assumed that there is no immediate prospect of a monarchy in France. How long MacMahon will be continued in office, however, remains in doubt. Other items of interesting foreign news are that the Carlists have met with a sudden and severe reverse, and that they are demoralized; that Bismarck has summoned the Catholic Bishops who refuse to comply with the Government measures before him for the purpose of accepting their resignations, and that the Vienna Exposition has at last closed its doors.

THE RAID ON THE CITY TREASURY.

The local political movement now represented by the Hesing-O'Hara ticket was inaugurated some months ago, when the first vigorous enforcement of the Sunday law was undertaken by Mayor Medill. At that time, the Germans felt aggrieved at what they construed to be an infraction of their private rights, unmindful of the fact that liquor-selling is a traffic regulated by law and restricted by police necessities all over the world. There was a very considerable portion of the people of Chicago, outside of the German element, who sympathized with them on account of the sweeping character of the regulation, and because it was generally believed that the great mass of the German people are orderly and peaceable. There was a disposition among many Americans to make concessions to the German custom of spending the first day of the week, if it could be done in a lawful manner and without entailing the crime and violence which the Sunday law was intended to abate. Mr. Hesing, who is a shrewd political observer, was quick to recognize the feeling among the Germans, and the extent of the sympathy which they had enlisted. He determined to make it the lever for his restoration to political power. To this end, he formally announced in the *Staats-Zeitung* his abandonment of the Republican party, and his intention to unite with the Democrats on the issue of Sunday ordinances. He was not able to carry out the programme, so far as the Democrats were concerned, and he then struck hands with Dan O'Hara with the purpose of uniting the Germans and Irish, and, thereby, with the aid of the saloon-keepers, gamblers, and vicious classes generally, to carry the city. It is this coalition—Hesing believing that he carries the German vote in his pocket, and O'Hara suspecting that he carries the Irish vote in his pocket—which has put forward the ticket ostensibly led by Colvin.

We have stated the origin of the movement. Now, we desire to show that, so far as Hesing and his personal coalition are concerned, this has no longer anything to do with the present campaign. It furnished a basis for organization. It enabled Hesing to partially regain the confidence of the Germans, which he had lost for some years. It furnished a plausible pretext for the blending of the German and Irish vote. But no sooner had the campaign been organized and the ticket put in the field than Mr. Hesing showed his hand. His desires outran his discretion, and he let the cat out of the bag. *He immediately began to make war on Mr. Gage*, the present City Treasurer and candidate for re-election. It was no longer the Sunday question, the beer question, or the personal-liberty question. It at once became a struggle for the city and county funds. Mr. Hesing's paper has been filled with malicious attacks on Mr. Gage ever since the two tickets have been in the field. The original issue, which was of no use to Mr. Hesing except for the work of organization, has been dropped, and the fight has been made on the city funds. The position of City Treasurer cannot effect the question of Sunday beer one way or the other, but the campaign which Mr. Hesing has made shows that, if he can defeat Mr. Gage and thereby obtain control of the city funds, his object will have been accomplished whether the rest of the ticket is elected or not. No one who has followed the course of Mr. Hesing or his newspaper can have failed to recognize that the original issue has been dropped out of sight, and that the sole object in his view now is to secure control of the City Treasury.

Here Mr. Hesing has made a serious and, as we believe, a fatal mistake. If his greed had not been so great he might have dissembled his purpose for a couple of weeks longer, and might have deceived a large number of voters who sympathized with the Sunday issue, but who have no interest in seeing the city money transferred from Mr. Gage to the keeping of Hesing and O'Hara. Mr. Gage was about the last man whom Hesing should have singled out for attack. His record as City Treasurer has been so essentially different from all who preceded him that the men who are interested in the safe-keeping of the funds have no disposition to make a change, and particularly when it is manifest that a raid has been organized to seize the money. At the first, Mr. Hesing had an issue of some merit and more strength; he has changed it to one of no merit and little strength. He has alienated a large number among the reputable German citizens, who will now certainly vote for Mr. Gage whether they vote for anybody else on the Union ticket or not. O'Hara will fall between two stools. He may get a portion of the Irish vote, though this vote will go mainly with the Union ticket, but the direction which the campaign has taken will secure more votes for Mr. Gage from the German side than O'Hara can possibly win over from the Irish who vote the Union ticket. It is fortunate that human nature is so constituted that greed sometimes betrays motives that might otherwise be successfully concealed. In the present case it has led Mr. Hesing to change a strong issue for a weak one, to alienate a large portion of the German vote from O'Hara to Gage, and, thereby, to induce the Irish to bolt the German candidates altogether. It only remains for the classes opposed to the Hesing-O'Hara combination from the beginning to do their duty in order to insure the defeat of this organized raid on the City Treasury.

ANOTHER BOND FRAUD EXPOSED.

The Supreme Court of this State, by an unanimous decision, has blotted out part of the infamous railroad aid debt into which so many towns and counties of this State have been seduced. As long ago as 1857, a bill was introduced into the Legislature of Illinois authorizing certain towns to subscribe to the capital stock of the Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Railway Company, the said subscription to be approved by the votes of the several towns, &c. The authors of this bill did not wait until it could pass through the forms of legislation, but hurried it into an enrolled act without its being passed at all. Nevertheless, nothing was done for some time, and it was not until 1870 that the road was built. In the meantime, the promoters of the job had obtained large subscriptions from the several towns of La Salle County, Kendall County, and from the towns of Aurora and St. Charles in Kane County. Having obtained all they could beg or otherwise obtain from the credulous people along the route, the officers of the road leased it permanently to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Then there was general discontent, followed by a refusal to pay taxes to meet the interest on the bonds, and at last came an appeal to the Courts for protection. The Circuit Court of LaSalle County enjoined the levy of taxes to pay interest on the bonds, and the Supreme Court of the State, on appeal, has affirmed the decision. The ground is that the law under which the issue of these bonds was made was never enacted by the Legislature at all, and, therefore, never was a law. It passed the House of Representatives, but never passed the Senate. The opinion of the Supreme Court, which we publish, with a history of the transaction, gives all the facts. The bonds are not only voidable, but absolutely void. They never had any legality. This decision will be a relief to the unfortunate towns who were seduced by fraud into voting the bonds, and were then robbed of their stock by the lease of the road to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It will be a special relief to the little County of Kendall whose towns are overwhelmed with this fraudulent debt.

What we especially wish to call the attention of the people of this city and county to is the fact that the object of raising the recent assessment for State purposes was to enable the State officers to levy on the property of this city sufficient tax to pay the interests on *these bonds*, among others, illegally issued under a pretended act of the Legislature, and the consideration for which has since been spirited away. These bonds bear 10 per cent interest, and the people of the towns have justly refused to pay the interest. In their extremity the bondholders went to Springfield, and, acting with the holders of other bonds in the same predicament, had the State assessment raised from five hundred to thirteen hundred millions, in order that there might be a surplus tax collected in Chicago to pay that interest and lay up a fund for the redemption of the principal. Time has developed two swindles in this railroad aid bond business: (1.) The Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, with the $600,000 of bonds filched from the people. (2.) The Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley Railway, with its bonds all declared to be void *ab initio*. The bondholders, however, expect that Chicago will pay the tax to meet the interest on these bonds, and they look to the State officers at Springfield to enforce the levy. It is probable that all the other issues of these railroad aid bonds will be investigated, and in every case of fraud they will be set aside. In the meantime, the people at Springfield expect Chicago to pay the interest. But she will never do it!

MIKE M'DONALD AND HIS POLITICS.

A few years ago, a corporation in this city had as their bookkeeper and cashier a respectable young man who possessed the full confidence of his employers and had access to the safe where their money was kept. In an evil hour he fell in with a man named Mike McDonald, a gambler, who gradually insinuated himself into the favor of the young man, until at last the latter yielding to McDonald's persuasions took $100 of his employers' money to play at faro. When this was lost, he was persuaded by McDonald to take more, and try to recover what he had lost. Of course, the subsequent abstractions followed the first. When the embezzlement had reached a large sum, McDonald assumed a different demeanor. He now threatened where he had previously coaxed. He demanded that his poor dupe should go on with his thieving, or he would proclaim his guilt, and in this way the unfortunate wretch kept taking until he had stolen $68,000, no less than $16,000 being taken at one time. As he stole the money, he placed it in McDonald's hands, to be used in gambling for their joint benefit. Towards the close, McDonald told his victim, substantially: "You have now stolen enough to send you to the Penitentiary half your life and disgrace you forever; you have nothing; now finish the job by taking all the money the Company has, place it in my hands, you go to California, and I will compromise with the Company and have you released." The advice was taken, the robbery was completed, the thief fled, and McDonald had the money. McDonald was arrested and lodged in jail, where he remained some six months. He regained his liberty by refunding a portion of the stolen money.

This man McDonald, with the money thus obtained, soon became prominent in the gambling fraternity of Chicago. He has had, ever since this robbery, half a dozen gambling-houses, in as many parts of the city, and is the proprietor or director of the bunko establishments into which strangers are coaxed and plundered. He is a man of ability and energy, and for that reason all the more dangerous. This man is to-day the boldest and most conspicuous of all the champions of the Hesing ticket. He has a grievance to redress, and an interest to serve in electing Hesing's government. Under Mayor Medill and Mayor Bond the police under the commands of Captains Buckley and Lull have made vigorous warfare upon McDonald's establishments. His bunko-players have been arrested over and over again, and punished, and made to disgorge their robberies. The larger gambling-dens have been invaded so often that the business has become too precarious to be profitable. Unless there is a change, McDonald's occupation's gone. With Hesing's government, and Hesing's Police Commissioners, and Hesing's Superintendent and Captains of Police, Mike McDonald's gambling-houses will flourish as they have in former times, under the protection of the police. If Hesing's government be elected, Washburn, and Buckley, and Lull will be dismissed, and McDonald will be avenged.

When Mayor Medill removed the obnoxious Police Commissioners, Mike McDonald was occupying premises belonging to one of the Police Commissioners, the premises being used notoriously for a gambling-house.

How many other young men, clerks, book-keepers, cashiers, and persons holding like places of trust, has this man seduced in his gambling-dens? How many will be so seduced, if he be allowed to reopen all his establishments, particularly if they are to be protected by the police? This man is leaving nothing undone to elect the Hesing ticket. Have the citizens of Chicago no interest in this matter to make them as zealous to defeat that ticket and compel this dangerous man, with his infamous business, to leave this city?

ILLEGAL VOTING.

There are good grounds for believing that the effort will be made, in certain districts of the city, to poll a large number of illegal votes for the Hesing-O'Hara ticket. If there were no more tangible reason for apprehending this than the fact that all the classes among whom this practice could be developed are ranged on the Hesing-O'Hara side, this would be enough to warrant the apprehension, and to demand the most searching scrutiny and the utmost vigilance to prevent it. It is impossible to-day to find a single gambler, whisky-seller, rough, vagrant, pimp, or outcast from society, who does not act with the Hesing party. In most political divisions a portion of these classes is to be found on both sides. The present campaign is peculiar in having united the vicious and depraved under one banner, all working for a common aim. These are the men who organize illegal voting in all large cities, and render it possible by the terrorism they exercise at the polls. Aside from this, the present election affords the Hesing-O'Hara party peculiar facilities for illegal voting. There are certain districts in the North Side which are almost entirely in their hands. The fire wiped out the traces by which the real voting-strength of these wards could be estimated, and destroyed that general knowledge of people which would render challenging an effective deterrent from the attempt at illegal voting. The registration lists have been in the hands of the Hesingites, and Mr. O'Hara's "blank commissions" will supply any deficiency they may lack. It is known that the naturalization mill has been grinding not slowly but surely, and the apprehension of a large amount of illegal voting is well-founded.

It is the duty of the police authorities to take cognizance of this warning, and to provide not only protection for legal voters, but protection against illegal voters. The Campaign Committee of the Citizens' Union Ticket should see to it that they have efficient, courageous, and faithful men to spot the repeaters and all other illegal voters. The police authorities must see to it that they have a sufficient force to make arrests promptly when illegal voters shall have been spotted. The City of Chicago has long been free from the disgrace of an organized system of illegal voting from which almost every other large city in the country suffers to a greater or less extent. If it should be successfully inaugurated to-morrow, there is no telling when we will again escape from its infamous despotism. If the Hesing-O'Hara ticket shall be elected by illegal votes, we shall have a City Government that will avail itself of this system of carrying elections in all future time, for they will then have the power in their own hands. If the attempt at illegal voting shall be summarily put down to-morrow, it will never again come up in so formidable a shape. A few timely arrests may break it up.

THE AMERICAN VOTE.

The recognition has been forced upon the native-born Americans of this city that there is an organized German Know-Nothing movement to take possession of the City Government. If there were a professed Know-Nothing movement among native-born citizens to exclude all foreign-born citizens from their political rights we should oppose it, and call upon respectable Americans to unite with the foreign-born citizens to defeat it. That the Know-Nothing movement in this election is among the Germans makes it no better than if it were among the Americans. In point of fact, it is worse, because it has been organized by an unscrupulous leader, who has incited the Germans to it for his own personal gain. We, therefore, call upon the native-born citizens to come out to-morrow and defeat it. For weeks the *Staats-Zeitung* has been making urgent appeals on the ground of nativity for all Germans to naturalize, register, and vote, and for all German employers to afford their employes the necessary time for these purposes. The American employers must do as much. The Irish, Scandinavian, French, and other foreign-born citizens have not united with the Germans in this Know-Nothing movement, so that it is in no sense a contest between the foreign and the native elements. It is a German movement almost exclusively, organized by Mr. Hesing, led by Mr. Hesing, and controlled by Mr. Hesing, all for the purpose of enabling Mr. Hesing to "boss" Chicago. Every good citizen has a personal interest in defeating this project, and the only way that it can be done with certainty is for every man to vote, and afford all who are associated with him the same opportunity. Our large manufacturers, dry goods establishments, and works and stores of every description which employ large numbers of men, must give their employes the time to vote, and must exert themselves, in their own personal interest, as well as that of the city at large, to make sure of Hesing's defeat.

A NOTE FROM GEN. FARNSWORTH.

ST. CHARLES, Ill., Oct. 27, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

My attention has been called to an editorial in the DAILY TRIBUNE of the 22d of September last, as follows:

When Mr. Farnsworth distributed his back-pay among the various counties of his District, we informed him that he had made a mistake. If the money did not belong to Mr. Farnsworth, it belonged to the United States Government, and Mr. Farnsworth had no authority to dispose of it. . . . . Mr. Farnsworth is entitled to the credit of having voted against the salary-grab, and of having honestly worked against it. His error lay in his disposition of the money after the bill passed, in which he was misled, very likely, by the example of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, who gave his back-pay to a district school.

Now, while I am exceedingly obliged for the kindness evinced by the writer of the above in the excuse made for me that I "was misled by the example of Mr. Hoar," permit me to say that I cannot appropriate it. I was not misled by anybody; followed nobody's example; but distributed the money in the manner I did after reflection, and for the reasons set forth in my letter at the time, viz.: First, because in no other way could the tax-payers whom I represented be indemnified or protected against the wrong; and, second, because, if I "returned" the money to the National Treasury, it would simply remain there, like a deposit, to my credit, and could be withdrawn at any time by me, or, after my decease, by my heirs.

Since I wrote that letter the Treasury Department has made public its construction of the law and its decision of the question, and it is this: That members of Congress who return their "back-pay" to the Treasury make themselves the voluntary creditors of the Government. The money is not "covered" into the Treasury, and can be claimed by such members, or their legal representatives, at any time, and must be refunded upon such claim as upon an account stated. It requires no new appropriation,—the money does not "lapse,"—but it is still the property of him who thus "returned" or deposited it; and when banks are suspending, and times are hard, and money scarce, he may quietly sneak up to the back door of the Treasury and withdraw it. How, then, are the tax-payers to receive any benefit from such "returning" of the "back-pay" to the Treasury?

J. F. FARNSWORTH.

REMARKS.—We believe that Gen. Spinner's letter on the legal effect of returning back-pay to the Treasury is not regarded good law by either the Attorney-General or the Secretary of the Treasury. At all events, it cannot be considered a decision of the Department, and we venture to say that any member of Congress who has actually refunded his back-pay would encounter very great obstacles in attempting to get hold of it again. The Treasury has never been made a bank of deposit.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The candidates on the several tickets in Ohio received votes as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Peop.	Proh.
Governor	213,837	214,654	10,120	10,277
Lieut.-Governor	214,226	213,489	10,330	10,513
State Treasurer	213,527	213,350	10,135	10,651
Attorney-General	214,002	213,402	10,087	10,648
Bd. Public Works	214,758	213,004	9,940	10,592
Judge (long term)	214,216	213,673	10,011	10,477
Judge (short term)	314,370	213,571	10,114	10,638

—The Opposition in Iowa are already counting up their majorities by Congressional districts, and lay claim to the districts now represented by McCrary, Cotton, Donnan, Wilson, Loughridge, and Kasson. The Congressional canvass, for next year, opens with a demand for "new men," and this demand will, perhaps, be heeded even by Republican nominating conventions.

—The Page County (Iowa) *Democrat* wants to know, you know: If the Republicans elected to the Iowa Legislature go back on the Republican party's (campaign) promises to the people, won't the managers in next year's Republican State Convention try the old dodge of declaring that "the party" has been betrayed, and is not, therefore, responsible?

—The Burlington *Hawk-Eye* flings this brick straight at a mark. It says:

The Des Moines *Register*, which has been the accredited organ of the railroad lobby at Des Moines, foreshadows a flank movement on the part of those it represents. It now says that some law regulating railroads must be passed this winter or the "Republican party in Iowa may be written as dead." The railroad lobby two years ago gave the State a Railroad Tax law, and we shall not be surprised to see it attempt the same thing in reference to a pretended Tariff law. This is doubtless the meaning of the change in the *Register's* tone.

—No longer is heard among the ring-Republican managers in Iowa that confident and exultant tone, but, instead, the *Register*, the State organ of the party, is begging and pleading for independent Republicans elected to the Legislature to come into the ring caucus and vote for the ring nominees. Alas! what a falling off is there. The proud, defiant attitude of "the party" is lost, and they beg like sycophants for the support of anybody who will help them. But who will be the traitor? Where is the Anti-Monopolist who will go back on the people and vote for and with the Monopolists?—*Ottumwa (Iowa) Democrat.*

—We hope to see the Iowa Legislature, when it assembles, go immediately to work to affect some reforms, to do some good, and not to debate questions from a political standpoint; and we venture to express the hope that there may not be a legislative caucus in Des Moines this winter, as the people everywhere, in all parties, have pronounced against the caucus system. If those papers which are agitating this question from a partisan standpoint would manifest a tithe of the interest in reform that they professed before the election, reform would be already within reach.—*Indianola (Iowa) Tribune.*

—The Des Moines *Register*, in an article warmly urging the admission of Independent and Anti-Monopoly Republicans into the straight Republican caucus, says: "Not counting any of the Independent Republicans, the Republican party will have in the House 48 men—or three less than a majority." This is news. We have understood the *Register* to claim that at least 51 of the 100 members of the House were straight Republicans, elected on regular Republican tickets. And so we have published and claimed ourselves. But, taking this latest assertion of the *Register*, we are constrained to ask, What's up? Has the work of disintegration in the Republican Legislative ranks already commenced? If the *Register* has the facts for its statement it should make them public.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

—The friends of reform must be patient; they must go slow and not become discouraged if the wrongs cannot be redressed in one year, in one effort. The magnitude of the undertaking should not be underrated; the character of the foe to be subdued must not be misjudged; the time required to accomplish the great work must not hang heavily or drag languidly, but those who have charged themselves with correcting the abuse in the administration of government must be wise, patient, laborious, unflagging, consistent, discreet, and determined to never abandon the cause of justice and good government, until the *Goths* and *Vandals* shall be driven from place and power. We must fight it out on this line.—*Maquoketa (Iowa) Sentinel.*

—It is suspicious just at this time to see the ring-Republican managers doing so much to keep the old Democratic organization from being abandoned. No one forgets the effort made by them last year to keep it alive. Much money was spent by them in the effort, and it paid. We have no idea but what some of them who are now rejoicing at our success in Ohio, do it for the reason that they see in the future the revival of the Democracy in such a shape as to drive all the disaffected Republicans back to their own party. Here is their only hope. If they can make the fight in 1876 for President purely upon the old Democratic organization, they feel sure of victory and are willing to encourage the thought. But if all the opposition can be brought upon a common basis, against monopolists, centralization, and corruption generally, not a grease spot will be left of the ring managers and their party organization. They feel this, and are working to prevent it. We hope the Northwest will demand a liberal policy in the future, and make a direct war upon corruption and centralization, regardless of what the organization may be called. Let partizan rancor die out.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—One of the most alarming features in American politics is the use of money at elections. It is a common saying that a man who has not money to spend should not run for office, as he would stand no chance of an election. This feature in politics is peculiarly noticeable in cities, and the larger the city the more influence does money have on the elections, until, as in New York recently, the indignant people arise and check the tide of corruption. Is this practice gaining foothold in the West? . . . When money enters into our politics, controls our elections, and dictates who shall be our officers, we may well tremble for the safety of republican institutions; we then have a King whom all must obey.—*Aurora (Ill.) Herald.*

—The secret of our calamity is that we are perishing of much government. The whole batch of needless bureaus need to be stricken down as much here as in Washington. A light, simple, and frugal administration is the crying want of the times. Instead of multiplying places, two-thirds of what we now have should be abolished. Far better that one man rule a city with honesty and firmness, than fifty fools or knaves. Let us use the wine of practical common sense, and get rid of the lees of useless incompetency. Why should a free people die of excessive administration? The need of the times is less law and more observance. As to their own affairs, every citizen knows enough to take care of himself, but when it comes to public matters it seems that every one must do everything. Judging of the average value of Boards, we had better resort to slabs, or, what is far preferable, unload the cargo, and start again with only necessary ballast. There can be no effective reform while so many taps are draining the public substance.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

POLITICAL.

Farmers' Meeting in Clinton County, Ill.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Oct. 31.—To-day has been a great day for Clinton County. The farmers held a mass-meeting in the Court-House in Carlyle, which was addressed by S. M. Smith and Col. Colman, of St. Louis. The weather was extremely unfavorable. The north wind blew a freezing gale, that would have deterred any one not deeply in earnest from attempting to attend a public meeting. Notwithstanding the lowering skies threatened a storm, the Court-House was more than full, leaving many outside. The meeting was a real success. The enthusiasm of our people was unbounded. The only disappointment of the occasion was the fact that our whole county could not hear the splendid speeches. Mr. Smith showed up the iniquity of the monopolies of this country in a speech of one hour and a half, so scathing in its character as to make it almost terrible. And what made it more severe was, that every word was true. Mr. Smith retired amid a perfect storm of applause. Col. Colman followed in a speech that was perfectly inimitable. It is enough to say that he, like Mr. Smith, kept the house in a constant roar of applause. This meeting has done us great good, and made the election of the Farmer's ticket next to certain.

CASUALTIES.

Rumors in Buffalo of Marine Losses.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—Rumors of marine disasters on the lake by the recent gale are flying about. The only disaster in this locality yet reported is the loss of the schooner Ellington, with a cargo of block stone valued at $23,000, and bound for Erie, Pa., which, encountering a southwest gale, put back to this city, and sunk on the breakwater. The crew escaped.

Accidents at the Booneville (Mo.) Bridge.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BOONEVILLE, Mo., Oct. 31.—The American Bridge Company are building a bridge over the Missouri River here. It is getting along finely; but there have been some very sad accidents. On Wednesday a man was killed—a Mr. George Lea. He left a wife and three children in a boarding-house here, in very destitute circumstances. To-day we had another serious accident. A man, in helping to handle a large iron post of 5,000 pounds weight, had his leg crushed above the knee so as to cause amputation.

OBITUARY.

Death of an Old Citizen of Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2.—A special to this city from San Francisco announces the death of the Hon. Levi Blossom, one of the pioneers of Milwaukee. The deceased was a member of the Pioneer Club, and his remains will be brought to this place for interment.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—PROBABILITIES.—For the Lower Lakes, southwesterly winds, occasionally brisk, with cloudy weather and light rain, followed on Monday by low temperature and cloudy weather. For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, rapidly rising barometer, fresh to brisk northwest winds, very cold, and clearing weather. For the Ohio Valley, and thence to Tennessee, southeasterly and westerly winds, falling temperature, clouds and rain, clearing on Monday. For the Gulf States, falling barometer, southeasterly winds, increasing cloudiness, and rain in the western portion. For the South Atlantic States, southerly winds, high temperature, and cloudy weather. For the Middle States, southwest winds, increasing cloudiness, and light rains in the northern and western portions. For New England, southwest winds, cloudy weather, and light rains. Reports are missing for the South, West, and Pacific stations.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckr'dge	30.38	14	N. E., fresh.	.0	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.16	31	W., gentle.	.0	Clear.
Cleveland	29.94	45	S. W., fresh.	.0	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.12	30	N. W., fresh.	.0	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.19	49	S. W., fresh	.08	Light rain.
Duluth	30.25	19	N. W., light.	.0	Clear.
Davenport	30.26	32	N. W., fresh.	.0	Clear.
Detroit	29.93	43	W., fresh.	.10	Clearing.
Escanaba	30.00	30	N. W., fresh.	.0	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	30.28	29	W., gentle.	.0	Clear.
Keokuk	30.28	36	N. W., brisk.	.0	Clear.
La Crosse	30.28	27	N., fresh.	.027	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.15	36	N. W., fresh.	.04	Cloudy.
Marquette	30.04	26	S., brisk.	.03	Light rain.
Omaha	30.36	24	Calm.	.0	Clear.
Pembina	29.98	-4	Calm	.0	Clear.
St. Paul	30.29	17	N. W., fresh.	.0	Clear.
Toledo	29.90	47	S. W., fresh.	.06	Light rain.

MORRIS, Ill., Nov. 1.—Last night the Illinois River was frozen entirely across at this place.

WASHINGTON.

An Examination to be Made into the Accounts of the Sub-Treasury in New York.

Senator Stewart's Connection with the Emma Mine Stock Operations.

Statistics Relating to the Arrival of Emigrants.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW YORK SUB-TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—The rumors of an irregularity or defalcation in the Sub-Treasury at New York will be productive of good, whether there was any foundation for them or not. Experts from this city will make a thorough examination of the accounts of the concern, and the money in the vaults will undergo an actual count in detail, for the first time since the defalcation of James J. Johnson, the stamp clerk in the institution, which was discovered about a year ago.

SENATOR STEWART AND THE EMMA MINE SWINDLE.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, went to Europe a year or two ago, and, it is said, dipped into Emma Mine stock, aided in bullying it on the English market, sold his shares whilst the thing was inflated, pocketed his $1,000,000, and came to Washington with his ill-gotten gains. In this city, as before stated, he started up a so-called "palatial" mansion. The pile is a huge one, and has the proportions of a palace, and would probably vie with anything of the class if finished and furnished as projected. But the work halts, and the carpenters and plasterers stand idly looking on, because, as rumor has it, the weekly payments for labor are not made. And now the query arises, What has become of the balance of that $1,000,000 the Senator brought from England? A gentleman recently returned from Europe, and who is intimately acquainted with our Minister to England, Gen. Schenck, says the latter gave him an account of the Emma Mine affair, from which it would appear that Schenck was largely a loser in that swindle, and was the victim of the sharpers who got up the scheme. Our informant states that the same document shows that Senator Stewart pocketed the before-mentioned million.

GEN. BELKNAP TO BE MARRIED.

The gossips have it that Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, is to be married during the present month to a lady well known in fashionable society here.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW JAPANESE MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Japanese Government has appointed a new Minister in place of Mr. Mori, who is now employed in the treaty-making department of that country. Mr. Manz, who has been Acting Charge d'Affaires at Washington, will be the principal Secretary of the new Minister.

DIVIDING THE GENEVA AWARD.

Members of Congress and attorneys who hold claims settled by the Geneva award are already moving in the matter of legislation as to parties who should receive it.

ARRIVALS OF EMIGRANTS.

Official returns to the Bureau of Statistics show that during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1873, there arrived at New York 68,583 emigrants, of whom 38,613 were males and 29,970 females. There died during the voyage 40 males and 39 females. Total arrivals from England, 15,399; Ireland, 13,190; Scotland, 2,791; Wales, 257; Germany, 24,381; Austria, 926; Sweden, 2,139; Norway, 2,024; Denmark, 591; France, 1,740; Switzerland, 640; Spain, 92; Italy, 1,029; Holland, 851; Prussia, 1,208; Holland, 531; Hungary, 313; born at sea, 29.

FIRES.

In Farmington, Ill.; Loss $12,000.

FARMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 2.—A fire broke out in this place last night about 1 o'clock, destroying one block of business houses; loss $10,000 or $12,000; light insurance. The following named firms sustain losses of their entire stock and buildings: Hill & Meeker, groceries; H. A. Witherell, harness and leather; P. Conver, jeweler; Mrs. Crandall, millinery; Collins & Meeks, boots and shoes; two barber shops; one meat market; one cigar store; besides damages to other buildings. A light rain, and hard work on the part of the citizens, prevented a further spreading of the flames. The fire caught from a chimney.

In New Orleans; Loss, $50,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—Three-fourths of the square bounded by Carondelet, Baronne, First, and Philip streets was burned to-day. The loss is estimated at $50,000; mostly insured.

At Evansville, Ind.; Loss $6,000.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 2.—A row of four double buildings, belonging to Joseph Staphler, and valued at $6,000, was destroyed on Saturday, insured in the North American, of Philadelphia, for $4,500.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 2.—The steamer Nevada, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Arrived—City of Chester, from Batavia, and Republic, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Arrived out—Steamships Prussian, from Montreal, and America, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 2.—Arrived, steamship City of Brooklyn, from New York.

How Lone Pine Was "Run" by George Watson.

Lone Pine is a town in California. It can't be much of a town, but appears to be too big to be run by one man. George Watson had to leave it months ago on account of some murdering he had done there. He made a tour of the mines under another name and came back to Lone Pine with a reinforced opinion of his ability to stay there, and some money in his pockets—the fruit of his wandering and thieving operations among the miners. He was in the habit of killing or robbing a man whenever he took a fancy to such amusement, and having been quite successful in these enterprises, he came back to Lone Pine with his arms and ammunition, and announced his intention to "run the town." His first act of government was to beat and nearly kill an inoffensive English-speaking Indian because he was an Indian. The same evening, pistol in hand, he turned all the occupants out of a saloon, and, standing in the door, announced that he was able to whip any man in the crowd, and that if some one did not take him up and fight him instantly he would be under the necessity of shooting somebody. Just then he got a gun-shot through the heart and fell dead, and the Coroner was unable to find out who did it. That is the way George Watson "run" Lone Pine.

A Dying Bequest.

The Memphis *Ledger* says: "A little crumpled package arrived at the Mayor's office this morning, which has a touch of history. It was sent by Mr. John A. Hughes, a merchant at Springfield, Ill., who has been active in collecting money for the distressed people. It was tightly rolled up in two or three sheets of not very white letter paper, and contained $3.05, nearly all in one, two, and three-cent pieces and nickels; also, two faded pieces of paper currency of the old five and ten cents issue. Evidently this was some child's treasure, the accumulations of a little box for months or years. On the inner wrapper was written, 'Little Lily's money, to go to a poor child;' on the outer paper, written in a different hand, 'From little Lily, for the Memphis sufferers—a dying bequest.' No other explanation was given."

New Use for Steam.

Apropos of a project for keeping the Erie Canal from freezing by means of steam-pipes, the Springfield *Daily Union* "goes one better." It proposes to prevent railroads from being blocked up with snow by making the rails hollow, and filling them with steam, so that the snow would melt on them as it fell. In both cases it is probable that steam is suggested because the projects would not hold water. Some years ago a Mr. Watkin, an English engineer, proposed to keep the St. Lawrence at Quebec open during the winter by projecting a stream of boiling water into it; but as is too often the case with the inspirations of great intellects, the project was suffered to collapse for want of faith in it.

—An American named Wells, now [illegible], says he is coming to this country [illegible] Asia, during the present month.

THE CHURCHES.

Dedication of the Mary Price Collier Memorial Chapel.

Impressive Discourse of Rev. R. Laird Collier.

Memorial Address of D. L. Shorey, Esq.

Prof. David Swing on "The Methods of Salvation."

Dedication of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

Appropriate Sermon by Prof. Fowler, of Evanston.

Organization of the Society of The Free Religionists.

Prof. T. B. Taylor's Views of Rationalism and Religion.

Sermon by Bishop Peck—The Rev. Mr. Savage on Business.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Dedication of the Mary Price Memorial Chapel—Addresses by the Rev. Laird Collier and D. L. Shorey, Esq.

The memorial chapel of the new Church of the Messiah, which was erected in commemoration of Mrs. Mary Price Collier, the deceased wife of the pastor, the Rev. Laird Collier, was dedicated yesterday forenoon with appropriate ceremonies. The chapel was so thoroughly described in the religious department of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE that it is unnecessary to make further allusion to it beyond saying that it was beautifully decorated with flowers and filled with people. The pastor delivered the following brief and impressive address, taking his text from Ecc. vii: 17: "Why shouldst thou die before thy time?"

MR. COLLIER'S ADDRESS.

Mankind has always been prompt to recognize beauty and merit, and to illustrate the recognition in building temples and monuments to commemorate the beautiful and the valuable, wherever these virtues have been incarnated in man or woman. So far as we know, no primitive state of the race was so depraved as either to admire or wish to perpetuate vice. Whenever virtue has walked among men, men have fallen in love with virtue. The best and noblest in man is both his weapon of affection and shield of defense. No monuments, no temples, have ever been built to deformity or vice, but whenever spiritual beauty and purity have touched the earth in human form, men's hearts have been softened, illumined, and uplifted. They have been so bewitched with grace and truth they have bowed down and worshipped. We still fall in love with the highest. We walk into the presence of personal holiness with unsandled feet, and when it is taken from us we show our divine origin by making noble attempts to perpetuate its memory.

Among the things for which we strive most diligently are precious ones which we consecrate upon this altar. We bring our gold, frankincense, and myrrh to the feet of that soul whose brow has the encircling glory. We dedicate our industries to perpetuate the image of the glory when it has been lifted away from our gaze.

That man who does not respond to beauty, purity, and worth, is an ill-representation of his race; he is monster, not man. He is the miracle of exception, not the uniformity of custom. Man may be depraved,—mankind is divine. The temples of classic times were built out of the best in man to commemorate the memory of the best in man. That the succession of all things is death, is one of those inevitable illusions of sense. God permits nothing that is excellent to perish. No feature of civilization counted valuable, at least deemed essential, has been lost to the sum of civilization. The righteousness of Palestine, the art of Greece, the politics of Rome, and the chivalry of the Middle Ages, are all woven into the texture of our thought and life. The special forms have faded, the essence is indestructible. Indeed, the progress of the race has depended upon the perishing of the forms as much as upon the perpetuity of the essence. We could not use the essence if this was inseparable from the old forms. Each civilization creates its own methods, and it would be impossible to use any others.

Mankind has lost nothing because Palestine, Greece, Rome, and the middle ages have passed away; but it would have been an irreparable loss had righteousness and the science of government and chivalry died out with the forms and methods with which at first they were related. So the harvests of life are everlasting. The harvesters die,—there is a sense in which the gleaners live on.

And when we remember that personal influence is perpetual, the humblest duty has a dignity, and the slightest wrong an enormity. This personal influence perpetuates itself.

Memories are symbols, and we meant to illustrate and make visible to the mind this profound truth that goodness is imperishable; and when the pyramids shall have wasted away, the influence of personal virtue will still be making new conquests among mankind. Nothing dies before its time. The form of life gives way for the enlargement of life itself. God only lends us the objects of affection; affection itself He gives in perpetuity.

This chapel is built by our undying affection. Its object has been translated, and we gather to-day to commemorate our reverence, as well as the sweet and rare graces of our translated friend. That we grieve for her departure and invoke her name is genuine proof that she is performing the holy office of her more enlarged and exalted life; that her real presence is still living here and now to kindle in our hearts the fires of a holier love.

And affection could have devised no more suitable monument than this chapel, which is intended to be the home and sanctuary of the social life and childhood culture of this parish. With some of us the lights in our own home and sanctuary of affection are almost extinguished, and those that remain only enable us to read the inscriptions on the multitude of surrounding tombs.

It is a tender providence, made palpable by the love and sacrifice of mutual and dear friends, that here is another shrine built where her presence will dwell and be felt by the congregation of this Church so long as these walls of stone shall endure, and longer, even so long as meekness of spirit, integrity of character, and womanly helpfulness shall be counted virtues in man or woman.

Just as the essential quality of her life is still with us, so she is still with us. Her goodness, deeds, and example are living on. Her audible voice we shall not hear again on these shores of time, but her voice, inaudible to the outward ear, we shall daily hear, her prompt and infallible judgment we will daily appeal to, and knowing these she will still decide the way of our lives. The only shelter this world can ever afford some souls is her love, and in this we will tarry here until our earthly solitude suggests it is time to depart, when we shall take up our abode with her in God.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS.

The following touching memorial address was then read by Mr. D. L. Shorey, a leading member of the congregation:

By a wise and unselfish devotion of means, by a happy union of purpose, under the impulse of a profound sentiment, this building is complete, ready for its appropriate use of worship, of instruction, and of fellowship. Here will be the religious home of the people of the Church of the Messiah for a generation yet unborn. From Sunday to Sunday you will bring hither your children, in the formative period of their character, in the faith that some strong and holy influence will aid you in giving a wise and loving direction to their lives. You will come hither to receive instruction, not as a gift to hoard, but as a blessing to bestow; and you will come hither, as people have been drawn together in all ages, seeking each other's companionship in the worship of the Invisible.

And the associations of this hour, reaching into the far future, will gather volume and strength with every incoming tide of life, born of your spirit and sacrifice.

A little more than a year ago, just as the first autumn leaves were falling, death severed our earthly relations with her who for seven years had filled a pre-eminent place in the esteem of all the members of this Society. On the … of September, 1872,—memorable day to … of this fellowship,—Mary Price Collier died.

As was most fitting, another and a dearer friend, who shared in the highest degree the felicity of her … and love, has written the story of her life. The seasons have since run their course since we laid her body in the grave at Davenport. And we are not … to offer consolations for the healing of the wounds of the heart. To them who in the order of nature should have preceded their daughter to the grave; to them who still need a mother's loving care; … you first in her affections,—your friend and mine,—to these, and to all bereaved hearts, time has given its own matchless soothing.

Happily, the time has come when we may compose ourselves to think of her as a friend who has passed the short limits of a human life, and into that larger life which memory takes up and prolongs through the infinite future.

In the early part of the year 1866, with her husband's first pastoral charge here, Mrs. Collier became a member of this Society. Who does not remember with delight her coming? Who will ever forget the first marvelous impression of that intense life? She was so young that she seemed yet to linger in the dawn of womanhood. She was so lovely, with that rare beauty of soul flashing through the beautiful features it illuminated, that the old painters in her presence would have kindled with new enthusiasm for their divine art. And the ineffable grace of her manner, united to a quick and tender sensibility, made at once and everywhere in her presence all hearts responsive to her own. There was no social meeting that was not vacant when she was absent. She identified herself with the Sunday-school; and the youngest child that in the infant-class sang with her hymns of praise, will keep in its heart her image afresh through all the vicissitudes of life. So wise was she in her thought, so just in her purpose, so true, and pure, and conscientious she seemed, that I need take no license permitted to the language of eulogy in saying that in all the time of her life with us her known wish would have been the law of this society.

Her influence has not ceased, and will not cease, though death has withdrawn her from our presence. The memorial chapel, wherein we are this morning for the first time assembled, has arisen only as a tribute to her memory. The other ample offices about this great edifice, sufficient for every need, attest that this beautiful chapel was not built to bear on yonder arch the empty power of a name. Whatever else it may stand for, and whatever wise and fitting use it may serve, in every graceful line, and by the suggestive creations of the highest art, through the coming time, it will express the love and veneration which Mrs. Collier had throughout this Society as man nor woman ever had before. If this gifted woman had given the free issue of her life only to the claims and ties of kindred blood, or had she lived within the charmed circle of friendship, giving sympathy only to those who had like precious sympathy to return, or had she sought for the rewards of social ambition only, then these ceremonies would not occur, this beautiful structure would not have arisen to perpetuate her memory in this place forever. We may not pause to consider all the uses that will continue to give expression to the grateful feeling which caused this memorial chapel to be built. The life of Mrs. Collier has left no transient impression on the minds of any who join to-day in this tribute to her memory. And this, in itself, is ample guaranty that so long as this building shall stand it will serve all its high uses in harmony with the spirit of the words, "In memoriam," written on the arch above us.

Often in the coming time the friends of Mrs. Collier, as now, will meet on this floor. And, though she who gave to this our beautiful bond of fellowship its finest fibre has been severed from us by untimely death, yet we must take from the memory of her a new bond which all the associations of this place may strengthen as the years go by.

One of the controlling motives which induce persons to enter a society like this is found in that Christian fellowship, which in its spirit runs across all the lines made by the more complex and artificial distinctions of social life that it may answer to the incessant human desire for consideration, sympathy, and love.

Happy is the church that in its practice comes nearest to the ideal of the Master, that ignores the distinctions of strength or weakness, success or failure, riches or poverty, that opens widest doors to all who desire its fellowship, and excludes nothing human from the pale of its sympathies. Such a fellowship, I doubt not, was in the firm purpose and the brave heart of the woman whose name in this place will never cease to be on the lips of praise.

In a commercial era, in a commercial city, with its commercial standards, she encouraged no pretense, and tolerated no shams. Conscious of the firm texture and downright integrity of her own purpose, she discovered a like integrity in others. If those who meet from time to time on this floor, discarding all factitious standards, shall come together in a fellowship as just and generous as that she showed us by her example, the most feeling of all tributes will have been rendered to her memory.

Would that I could give adequate expression to your grateful emotions as you put into permanent form these symbols of your love. When your lips are silent, when you shall have yielded your places here to the fresher life that in the order of nature will soon supplant you, these many symbols will continue to utter the voice of your affection.

You will doubtless, as you have already done, call to your aid the painter's and sculptor's art. Already there hangs upon the wall this beautiful portrait by Phillips,—double tribute of art and of affection.

Beautiful is the harmony and unity in human skill. It is due to thy art, O Daguerre, which borrows from science her rarest secrets, which arrests and fixes the image of whatever the sunlight falls upon, and fills all modern households with pictured memorials of its dead, that Richards, who had never looked upon Mrs. Collier's living face, working in the oldest of arts, could transfer its classic features to this pure and enduring marble from the quarries of Carrara. Athens is a city of ruins. But the sculptured marble that adorned the Parthenon, transferred to a land that was barbarian when the chisel dropped from the hands of Phidias, now fills with its immortal beauty the renowned museum of the world. So when we shall have passed from memory of man, when these groined arches shall have ceased to support the ceiling above them, and this whole edifice shall have crumbled into dust, this marble bust will retain its impression of the beautiful life we now commemorate. It will be your happy privilege to make this upper chamber in the highest sense a memorial room. Here, in partaking of the bread and wine, you will renew the simplest and earliest memorial custom in Christian history—divesting it, I doubt not, of the superstitions that, from time to time, have robbed the act of its symbolic meaning.

Wherever on the face of the earth there has been a life of preeminent beauty, and holiness, and sacrifice, let there be found here some token of it to be linked in fit association with the memories of this place. Let the resources of art be exhausted to make the chapel as beautiful as the life it commemorates.

You whose privilege it was to have been so long with Mrs. Collier in the same fellowship, and to have formed a part of the refined circle within which she daily moved, have an ineffaceable memorial of her written on your hearts. But the heart demands expression, and you must needs give to others the impression her saintly life has made upon your own. And so long as this perfect painting hangs on the wall, and those marble lips seem hardly to imprison the familiar voice that would speak to us, her good spirit will be in this place, its holiest influence blending in unison, here, all conditions within the extremes of life, as I see them before me now, from youth, with its bright hopes, to whom nothing seems impossible, to age, with its garnered fruitions, waiting for the final summons.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Sermon by Rev. David Swing at McVicker's Theatre—Methods of Salvation.

The threatening weather yesterday seemed to have no effect upon the large attendance at McVicker's Theatre to hear Prof. Swing. There were no vacant seats on the first floor, and few, if any, in the gallery. Prof. Swing has an audience from all parts of the city, many of whom have become such regular attendants that they will seriously feel the loss of Prof. Swing's preaching when he returns to his own church edifice on the North Side. Probably no regular pastor in the city has ever had such large congregations, or attracted the same class of people so steadily every Sunday as Prof. Swing, and it seems a pity that he should retire to so (comparatively) inaccessible a place as North Dearborn street. Following is his yesterday's sermon, the text being from John iv., 42: "This is indeed the Christ, the Savior of the world."

THE SERMON.

In connection with this text, permit me to read some of the Scriptures that seem to draw salvation from other sources. "Blessed are the pure in heart." "Blessed are they that do His commandments." "Repent that your sins may be blotted out." "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life."

From these and many similar texts, salvation would seem to come to mankind by many methods, and not by the sole death and penalty suffered by the Great Victim of Calvary, and, on account of the confusion and skepticism which arise from these various texts, I desire to make the relation of Christ to the soul a theme of remark this morning. There are Christians and skeptics both who will, perhaps, derive some little of peace by a review of this subject. They perhaps lead the most peaceful Christian lives who accept the whole of Christianity in childhood, and who hence grow up in such a love of it all that no spirit of inquiry ever comes in such a shape as to be a half doubt or a half reason. The human family ought to come to its Savior as it comes to its mother, not led by debate, but by a childlike and perfect affection. But since not all have thus found religion, we, who come out of due time and by the path of toil and slow conviction, suffer at times from dark days, like people who emigrate to a new country, uncertain of climate, and soil, and friends, and government. These clouds, however, for the most part soon pass away, and in the new land the home becomes a sweet home under serene skies. The genius of Christianity being peace, all its exercises being a love and worship, and all its deeds being a charity, the tendency of each soul that possesses it is to settle down into a great rest in God and in man.

Before this day of peace comes many are the shapes which the heart must assume, or many are the forms assumed by the spirits of the air Inquiry or Unbelief. The geological theories are the only stumbling blocks in the faith of some; election is the closet skeleton for others; while there are others who would feel happy enough could they determine the relation of the Savior to human slavery, or the Scriptural position of woman. Among the stumbling-blocks in the way of adult minds is the one mentioned in the outset—that of a multiplicity of Saviors. No sooner has formal theology informed us that we are saved by Christ alone—that we are nothing, and have nothing, and that there is absolutely no power to save except Christ—no sooner are we taught that

Nothing in our hands we bring;
Simply to the cross we cling,—

than along comes some one and declares that without baptism there is no salvation. Thus baptism is suddenly clothed with the office of a Savior. Having discussed this new phase of things, and having found rest, along comes the student of special forms, and whispers to us of a saving faith; and while wondering how to harmonize Christ alone with Christ and human faith, then comes a third voice and whispers about saving obedience or good works, and before the mind has disposed of this new savior in a region where there was but one in the outset, a fourth voice has come and reminded us of a saving "repentance." Thus setting forth with the hymn "Nothing in my hands I bring," we find a group of learned people trying to fill our hands with something absolutely indispensable.

"Nothing in our hands we bring," except a mediator, and a saving faith, and a saving regeneration, and a saving repentance, and saving good works. Now, under this apparent discord there must be a harmony, and the hymn "Nothing in my hands I bring" must possess somewhere a foundation for its melody.

I do not say "must" from the standpoint of one who wishes to save his theology from ruin, but from the standpoint of the religious human nature, for evidently no religious heart can sing that hymn "Rock of Ages," without feeling its truthfulness. Not any popular creed but the public Christian heart feels that this hymn which so empties the human hands of merit must be all true. Let us seek for this element of truth. This discord between only one Savior, Christ, and many saving graces, is only to be harmonized by supposing Christ to be the great source of these virtues. This thought leads us at once to think of Christ as a moral Savior—that is, as a source of those virtues which fit the soul for life here and hereafter.

The conception of Christ as a legal Savior has been kept sufficiently before you, perhaps from your earliest childhood. That Christ erased the sins of all Christians by His own sufferings, and thus paid the debt of righteousness owed to God by a chosen part of the human race, is an idea with which you have been kept familiar. There is such a thing as pondering upon this idea too exclusively, thus making personal virtue of no consequence, and making Heaven attainable by a commercial transaction in which man performs no part. It was this narrow commercial vein which made the great Reformers say "that not all the vices, not a thousand murders, will harm us, for the blood of Christ will wash away the stain,—an idea so horrible as to make it difficult to suppose that any soul ever uttered or cherished it. But such was at one time a common conception of Christ's office, and myriads of professing Christians have lived lives of vice, because they possessed a divine Being atoning for their sin as fast as they could heap up fresh and varied transgressions. The better virtue of more recent times has come from widening out the office of Christ, and making Him the source of human virtue, and not the simple compensation for sin.

The old fatal method was only a provision for making sin a safe line of conduct. It did not reform man; it only offered security.

One of the Popes, Innocent VIII., licensed bandits to pillage, and sold safe passes to robbers when a part of the spoils were brought to the Pope, for the sin of robbing was easily atoned for, whereas the getting of money enough has always been a difficult task. But as for private virtue, it was little dreamed of, because little valuable as any part of salvation.

This insignificance of good works was not a phenomenon of Romanism alone, but of much orthodox history in all directions.

The better tone of modern times comes from the better unfolding of Christ as a moral Savior—a King not of compensation only, but of a new life in the souls of men.

Christianity is not accomplishing this reform by adding anything to the creed of the New Testament, but by going back to that creed. It is a reform as to man, but as to Christianity only a return.

Open the pages of Him who gave name to Christianity and who is the only basis of that religion, and read what are his prerequisites of life. When Nicodemus asked Him what he must do to inherit eternal life, the reply was not any indulgence like that of Pope Innocent VIII., nor any resort to an outside payment alone, but it was in the words that you must be born again. And when the young man asked the same question, Christ replied, "Keep the commandments." And when the youth supposed that Christ meant the decalogue, and said he had kept that rule, the reply came that you need such a perennial goodness of heart that its good deeds will flow beyond any ten regulations, and will find a thousand laws to keep and a thousand deeds to do which no Moses could weave into a statute law.

No one can read the words and life of Christ without perceiving that He is a moral Savior, and is drawing men toward Heaven by drawing them toward a new heart; and is a Savior by leading and carrying his followers which are called saving in our various confessions of faith. If, therefore, there were a hundred saving doctrines in our Bible, Christ would still be the Savior of man by being the fountain of those doctrines, not of their words but of their vitality. Let it be confessed that the doctrine of repentance has always existed on the world, yet Christ is the moral Savior of any soul that comes into profound repentance on account of this Christ, led by His persuasions, by his love, and by his spirit. If of these forms of human virtue there were a score, yet, by as much as Jesus became a name at which these forms sprang into spiritual being in man, by this much would be the heart's true savior. Any Christian system would seem very false to the gospels which fails to set forth Christ in his grand, evident office of moral mediator of the human family. It is in this conception of Christ as a fountain of a new heart in man all the contradictions meet and are harmonized. He is Savior because the faith which is so effective comes through him and is developed by him; Savior because the repentance for sin, the flight from vice, comes by the same influence of truth and persuasion and spirit; Savior because the good works of each Christian flow from the study and love which the human spirit gives this great example.

And amid all these various doctrines there is another harmony among themselves. They blend like colors that flow into each other in the cup of a flower or a shell of the sea. Faith is a religious intellect looking upon Christ with unbelief all gone, and with the soul anchored there. But he who thus looks and is thus attached to such a being as the sinless one cannot but wish to escape his own sins, and hence the moment the faithful one looks into his soul he becomes a penitent. He has met with no new, strange dogma. He has simply turned his gaze from the divine to the poor human and feels the shadow of the contrast. Thus faith and repentance are only different moments of the same new mind—just as in life our heart flies from joy to sadness in the same moment of time, or as the moon at night passes from silver to dark cloud, or from cloud to light.

But suppose this soul, which a moment ago was rapt in its faith, and which then looked at itself and suddenly became a penitent, is brought now face to face with a human being, a fellow-mortal, a brother, suffering from conscious sin, or sickness, or helpless poverty. Then the new heart, fresh from the school of Christ, trained in the presence of that divine love and benevolence, this heart full of Gethsemane's music and sprinkled with its tears, is no longer a faith, or a repentance, or a conversion, but a tender charity.

Thus the cardinal doctrines of Christianity are only the different vestures worn by the same heart. They are the different windows—eastward and westward, northward and southward—out of which the one spirit gazes. Through faith one sees the open heavens above; through penitence one sees the image of self past and to come; through charity the same heart looks at and sees the sorrows of his fellow-men, and hears their pleadings like the sigh of a night-wind—but all these pictures are one human mind, revealing, like the sunrise or sunset, a manifold glory. The number of doctrines is only the many-sidedness of the soul. They are all one in their origin. As the Rhine River draws its resources from the great Alps, where three hundred glaciers dissolve eternally for its support, and thousands of vales give to its current their summer showers and winter snows, divides its great volume at last into six streams which, by different routes, as lake or woods or hills attract, come at last to the ocean at its great shore, or in the secluded Zuyderzee, but it is all the while the Rhine, driven by one impulse to one destiny. So the stream of Christianity in the spirit is all one volume with one impulse, breaking up into channels of doctrine according to the configuration of the land or times through which the crystal river flows.

Thus following the many doctrines back to an evident unity that solitary origin is perceived to be a new childlike life, of which faith, and charity, and hope, and repentance are varied phenomena. Into this unity there are many doctrines that cannot be declared to have any essential part. They do not injure the harmony, but they form not any essential part. The forms of Church government, the modes of baptism, the details of belief, the apostolic succession, membership in the visible church are elements which may be included or omitted, the one grand thing being that the soul move forward in those graces that absolutely bear it toward the image of Christ.

Having now reached the identity of doctrine, all doctrines being a modification of one spirit, it remains to say that Christ becomes a moral Savior by becoming the great origin of this religious spirit that so divides itself into beautiful fragments. Becomes its origin first by calling the world's attention to its poverty in this particular. Many had come to mankind in the name of art, of poetry, of riches, of ambition, of war, of pleasure, but no such being had come exclusively to the domain of religion.

Not only did Christ come to this field in a most extreme sense, repudiating all honors and riches and arts, and empire and common pleasures, but he brought the wisest religion the world had yet seen. Christ was not only a powerful concentration upon a single theme, but he was a concentration upon the best conceivable form of that theme. He was a revival of the old and an advent of the new. As Greece turned the world toward art, Christ awakened it to religion.

2. Christ became a moral savior by unfolding the motives of religion more truly. He at once enlarged the idea of soul. He separated spirit from dust. He it was who informed the rich man building vast storehouses, that a night was near when his soul, not his houses, would be required. He kindly asked the world what it could give in exchange for a soul. And in all his words, from his first Blessed to his last,—"It is finished,"—the human soul stood forth majestically, like a sublime mountain, above earth's humility and clouds.

So extreme and powerful was this concentration that the civilized world, from the best Christian to the severest skeptic, cannot speak of the soul without having his mind filled with the memory of Jesus Christ. Of this soul, so distant from dust, so divine, he made immortality the arena, and this life a vestibule of the infinite. Others had said as much, but they resembled Christ only as the dew-drop sparkling in the morning resembles the sun. Christ was more like the sun itself, passing beyond the miniature image, and filling a whole world, dew-drops, and sky, and oceans, all in its matchless light.

3. Christ portrayed this immortality as a land where the good will be made supremely happy. It was not the Greek or Roman heaven—a place for heroes and for genius; nor was it the Hindoo heaven, a place for caste; but it was a land for any one loving and faithful to God. The poor were as welcome as the mighty, the child as great as the King. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Thus cheered, the multitude, who had thought themselves only slaves and chattels, began to rise up to a consciousness of nobleness and eternal life. John and James left their nets upon the shore, and Magdalen her bondage, and Paul his persecution, that they might pass into this higher form of being. In assigning Heaven to the good, He threw its gates open to the multitude, for while not all can be rich, or be Kings, or be learned, or high-born, all could become faithful to God, and thus Heaven's gates for the first time swung open wide.

4. Christ influenced mankind by offering not only perfect happiness to the good, but by declaring calamity to be the destiny of the wicked. The whole case was summed up in two phrases: "Come, ye blessed," "Depart, ye cursed." The pure in heart were the blessed; the wicked in heart were the cursed. The two distances of joy or grief were placed before the human race with no element of doubt or mystery. Thus, while the fields of love and light allured the multitude, there was also a dark cloud upon the horizon, which at each sin grew broader and darker. But you, my friends, can for yourselves descend into details, and find how and wherever Christ became thus a moral Savior of man—a mediator between the lost soul and its God. I shall mention but one more source of this great human transformation, and that is this: It is a part of this more powerful religion that Christ is held to be divine, and hence to a teaching the most truthful and awakening there is added the perpetual guardianship of an angel clothed with the attributes of God. Having won the world's love by a life of denial lived for it, having revealed a devotion to mankind that was measureless by any measurement which the most skeptical can bring, and then having left truths as pure as though Jehovah had written them, He went away from earth promising always to be with his children even to the end of the world. In harmony, therefore, with a life that seemed divine, and with the tears shed on earth for man and the death died for man, and in harmony with promises ever to be near, the Christian world feels that this outer air, whose atoms we cannot see and whose sounds we cannot hear, and into which our heavy bodies cannot soar, on this ether which defies us by its tenderness and by our grossness, here flies forever this angel of the covenant near the Christian who lives or the Christian who dies—near where a child prays or a penitent looks to earth or sky. It is this last claim, that a living God is following the generations along their path through all countries and over all shores, now in the Netherlands, to-morrow on the plains or mountains of America,—that makes Christianity differ from a philosophy, and become a new voice every day from the sky, a choir of angels in the air of our cradle, noontime, and grave. The men that have taught philosophy are dead. The dust that receives their bodies back receives also their eloquence. The purest reason of earth uttered soon dies away like a song sung in the night. Christianity departs from rationalism, therefore, by its vision of a heart that has not died, of a hand that is outreaching still, of a voice that is saying, "Come unto me," just as eloquently as it spoke those words in the old accents audible by men. That which is old and decayed Paul says is ready to vanish away. The thrill that passed through all hearts when the old orators spoke has vanished and cannot come back, because the soul that permeated the words has departed never to return. But Christianity casts itself upon a deathless Being and empowers the shades of each evening to be those of the Olive-garden and any solitude to be a place where the beatitudes are repeated to the heart. Out of such a being, therefore, seen in these five attitudes, flows that new human heart which expresses itself now in faith, now in penitence, now in obedience, now in hope, now in charity. This new mind turning toward evidence reveals its belief, turning towards its sinfulness it reveals its penitence, turning towards Christ's law it is obedient, turning toward its fellow men it is charity, turning toward heaven it is hope—a white light dissolved into the rainbow colors. As God himself shows His many colored glory more in worlds and mountains, and again in flowers or perfumes, so the Christian as he rises in the higher life increases the number and degree of his virtues and passes from his faith to charity, from meditation to the help of mankind. When a Christian does nothing but mourn the past, he has narrowed his soul down to one attribute, and is as though the Creator had made no material except rocks, and no sky above them but clouds.

The many saving doctrines of Christianity are only places where the soul spreads out like the June Nile, to bless not a single narrow bank but to create and adorn a vast empire.

Toward this Nile of virtue which spreads out in such magnificence, Christ stands as intellectual and emotional source. And hence the Christian, looking thus back to Him, feels that of all the virtues of his own heart not any sprung up there of itself, but came flowing down from Bethlehem and the mountain side, and Calvary. And in this retrospect which kindles dependence and gratitude, the Christian sings, and always will sing, the hymn

"Nothing in my hands I bring
Simply to thy cross I cling—
While I draw this fleeting breath,
When my eyelids close in death,
When I soar to worlds unknown,
See Thee on Thy judgment throne,
Rock of ages cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee."

If rationalism cannot justify the poetry, the human heart can. The soul would not fly without any virtues, but taking with a group of virtues, it would feel that they also came from this Rock of Ages. Poetry is a poor teacher of scholastic theology, but it is a beautiful exponent of the heart. You would all better fly to the religious poetic thought, than to its abstract expressions; for abstractions are only the skeleton of religion. Her poetic thought is religious soul.

"Son of God, to Thee we cry
By the holy mystery
Of thy dwelling here on earth,
By thy pure and holy birth;
Hear, oh hear, my lonely plea,
Manifest thyself in me."

This is theology for us all. It harmonizes a score of doctrines and mingles man's purity and Christ's help into one great salvation.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Dedication of the New Audience-Room of the First Methodist Church.

The new audience-room of the First Methodist Church, at the corner of Washington and Clark streets, was yesterday formally dedicated, in accordance with all the modern requirements. There were services by eminent divines, fine singing, and large audiences, drawn partly by the central position of the church, partly from a desire to hear the preachers. The new room is an attractive and commodious one, recalling its predecessor only by certain vague resemblances in outline. It is brighter, cleaner, better lighted, and much more conveniently arranged, but, if possible, it is worse ventilated.

THE SERMON.

At yesterday morning services, after the customary songs and prayer, the Rev. Dr. Fowler preached, his text being the last verse of the second epistle of Peter. He expected to direct their attention to the first clause of the verse. The text was a little like a window in an old castle by the sea. Looked at it was a dingy opening, but looked through, there was a view of the sea. At first, the text seemed a rebuke, a warning to leave their poor little ways and come into the likeness of Christ. But closer examined, it was found to be full of encouragement and power. No stone, no tree, no animal, was thus bidden to grow. Men alone were bidden to do that. So the form of address separated men from all other existences. The text also told them how to grow—in grace and power becoming at one with God; when they prayed for grace, they felt all the appliances for the accomplishment of results would come with it. The favor in which they were to grow, meant all their hearts needed. It would be well to look at the fact that Christian life was a growth, and that to be a Christian meant to be growing continually. It was a growth in the nature of the case, not a tree, nor a garment, nothing which could be removed, but actual and absolute, a life. If anything, it reached out to far-off results. It was in keeping with God's mode of action. They wanted to be better, in every way. It was only their nature, manifesting itself everywhere, and calling toward God, often crudely and blindly, but always based on the great law, the growing of their hearts and characters toward God. Life was always spoken of in the Bible as connected with this idea of growth. From babyhood they grew to youth, and then to maturity. They were perplexed, pursued and fought against, but they came out of it finally, strong from the conflict, and firm in character. This was true of the mental and religious, as of the physical growth. They struggled through experiences of repentance, hunting for God, until somehow they found the door, and stumbled through into His presence, and found a smile on His face. They were chilled and cooled when brought in contact with the world. They criticised their hearts to see if they had done wrong. They had no other standard than their feelings. They said they would be more vigilant on the morrow, but they finally learned that they must rest upon experience and a basis of calculation. They were then passing out of the condition of babyhood and approaching youth. To grow in grace was the great object they sought. It was easier to do anything else than to give up, for a man's will was the essential core of his character. They often recognized their duty, but resisted the Lord through their stubborn will, until at last, by a desperate effort, they surrendered. Then they were to arise, to will for God, and to use all their faculties in His work and to employ their wills, holding them subject, however, to the Divine will. They wanted Christ. Men rushed into business and society, since they were not at rest and must occupy their time. It was a transition period. Old systems were breaking up, and hearts were crying out for what they could not find in them. It was a duty at this time, when it was apparent that a new era was impending, to put on their strength, to go to the front and fight. At such a time as this they must put on their spiritual strength and meet these issues. They must turn society and public opinion toward righteousness. As they worked, the millennium advanced. Every hour of idleness retarded it. God worked through human agencies and forces for the capture of the world, and could not do it otherwise. God had always loved the world and all its inhabitants, and did so yet, whatever they might be. If they were not better, the fault rested in human agencies and instrumentalities. If God could have His way, every sinner would be converted at once. But man fenced up the way by lack of courage and purpose. If a sinner had no knowledge of Christ, the fault was not in Heaven. There was a blessing and comfort in strength itself, and in the possession of power. That best appreciated when strength was gone. That was especially true of spiritual strength, which was needed to carry one upon a long and weary journey. They needed strength so much that they could not afford to waste an atom of it. They and the Church needed it all. To grow in the knowledge of Christ was to become like Him, and that gave the final victory and was their chief work. Had they that knowledge to-day? They would not find it in a ledger, or the daily paper, but find it they must, and they could get it only by looking at Christ, gazing at Him. Were they doing it? If so they would be transformed into His likeness and counted among the cherubs.

Contrary to the usual custom a desperate appeal for subscriptions and contributions was not made, the condition of the church debt was not descanted upon, and the baskets were passed around as usual merely to raise money enough to purchase some much needed hymn books.

The Trustees, in accordance with form, then delivered the building to Dr. Fowler to be dedicated, and he did it, reading the form set forth in the Discipline. The services were then concluded by the singing the Doxology. In the evening, the Rev. Arthur Edwards preached.

FREE RELIGION.

Discourse by Prof. T. B. Taylor.

A new religious Society has been formed in this city, called the "Free Religionists," which is composed of Darwinism, Renanism, and Spiritualism. Their first services were held yesterday afternoon at the Globe Theatre, which was completely filled with ladies and gentlemen, most of whom came more out of curiosity than because they indorsed the principles of the philosophers.

After the singing of a hymn by a quartette, Prof. T. B. Taylor mounted the improvised pulpit on the stage and delivered a sermon, or rather a lecture. The speaker commenced by saying that no preceding age had equaled the present in close, critical, scientific, and philosophical research. Every department of learning, all history, sacred and profane, art, science, philosophy, poetry, and theology, seemed to be doomed alike to pass into the crucible of close analytical criticism. Dr. Haven, the worthy President of the Philosophical Society in this city, stated in his inaugural address "that a religious tenet that had not its foundation in some philosophy was not worthy of acceptance by intelligent men and women." Such a statement coming from a Doctor in Divinity, had encouraged him to prepare a lecture on the subject of "A Rational Religion the Demand of the Age." The mere statement of this subject would presuppose what a great many people hold was not true, viz.: the existence generally of an irrational religion.

What was Rationalism and what its teachings? What was the rationale of dogmatic theology, and what its influence on society? These were questions that could be profitably considered. The Bible Repository defined Rationalism as follows: "A system of opinions deduced from reason, as distinct from inspiration, or opposed to it."

This definition was, like a thousand others to be found in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, for he quoted from the Bible Repository, partly true and partly false. A dictionary written by some one untrammeled by the chains of dogmatic theology was the demand of the present age. No Rationalist, or even Liberal Christian, could fail to see, in thousands of instances, New England orthodoxy cropping out in definitions of theological terms, like the frowning cliffs of the glacial period in geology. Rationalism was a system of opinions deduced from reason, but not necessarily distinct from revelation, or opposed to it, as Webster said. True Rationalism accepted of all facts revealed in the physical or intellectual world, and deduced reasonable conclusions from them. At Trenton Falls, years ago, he had broken off from the rocky wall of the deep-cut gorge some specimens of bivalve shells. They were the shells of salt-water inhabitants, but they were deep-bedded in the solid rock, 300 miles from the sea, and as many feet above its present level. What conclusions would reason draw from this data? To say that these shells in such a place were a mere freak of nature, would be the voice of ignorance. To say that they had been produced by the stars, would be superstition. To say they were the result of some mysterious "principle" in the earth, which, by some sort of fermentation, had produced these resemblances to living things, would be irrational speculation, or to say these rocks existed long prior to the appearance of animals on the earth, and that the Creator molded these forms as copies from which to make living animals, would be ignorance based on the credal dogmas of theology.

Rationalism answered clearly this: That as these shells were found 300 miles from the sea, and so many miles above its level, the time once was when the murmuring ocean dashed its angry waves against the eastern boundary of the Adirondacks. [Applause.] Just as the relics of the Roman dominion were found in England, France, and Germany, so the antiquities of the old ocean had been exhumed from the solid granite up the mountain heights of Nature's pyramids. So reasoned Fracastoro, who, in 1517, exhumed a multitude of petrifactions, and which had aroused the speculations of numerous writers. But Fracastoro was stampted a heretic by that Papal orthodoxy which persecuted also the starry Galileo.

After the crucifixion of Jesus, his disciples were assembled in a small upper room, with doors and windows locked, bolted, and barred, for fear of the Jews. They were exceedingly despondent over the death of Jesus, because they had hoped that this was he who should redeem Israel. The announcement that Jesus was alive from the dead, and had appeared unto many, revived their hopes. But one of their number, Thomas by name, said he would not believe it until he had seen it. Peter, James, and John accompanied Jesus up to the Mountain of Transfiguration, and there appeared unto them Moses and Elias. Moses had been among the dead 1,500 years, and Elias 900. Yet, in beautiful array, they appeared and talked with their elder brother Jesus about the sufferings he was soon to undergo, but strengthened him by the assurance "that glory should follow."

Supposing Robert Collyer, W. R. Alger, David Swing, Mr. Darwin, Mr. Huxley and others, all wanted to testify that on a certain occasion, when assembled in a room, discussing the great problem of life, with doors and windows locked and barred, in a manner to preclude the possibility of a physical personality entering the apartment, there appeared in their midst a man in shining and beautiful garments, with the visage of a sage, and the radiance of a saint, bearing a striking resemblance to the authorized portraits of Washington, the Father of his country, [Great applause] and in different ways indicated to the witnesses aforesaid, that it was he, and that he was still living in a higher state? What deduction would rationalism present from the testimony of the creditable and competent witnesses above named? To say that it was an hallucination of the brain with which they were all simultaneously affected, would be unreasonable assumption, or to say that it was an image of the great warrior and statesman, projected from the concentrated minds of the witnesses, and infused with a life and intelligence that corresponded with his, while their thoughts were pinioned to protoplasm, would be straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. [Applause.] Reason would say: Since this fact is certified to by eight creditable witnesses, and corroborated by many others in the history of the past, it has to be accepted as one of the affirmative answers to the question propounded 4,000 years ago, "If a man dies, shall he live again?" Reason does, therefore, not reject revelation, but turns the whole question upon the characters of the witnesses testifying to the revelation given. From this it would be seen that Webster and the Bible Repository were mistaken when they affirmed that rationalism rejected and opposed revelation.

Rationalists might be said to comprehend those who considered supernatural events recorded in the Bible as happening in the ordinary course of nature but described without any real ground, as supernatural, and who considered the morality of the Scriptures as subject to the test of human reason. None but the blind, bigoted zealot who accepted without reason, every absurdity which he found enunciated by priest or prelate of the Church, could object to this. [Applause.]

The speaker then gave an outline of the origin of that school of rationalistic divinity and philosophy, known as the Rationalism of Germany. He then continued by saying that Rationalism accepted nothing except upon examination, investigation, and the closest scrutiny. Reason was the crowning glory of man, distinguishing him from the brute creation. Religion taught one to sit supinely down with folded arms, and allow another to do his thinking, and particularly on matters of soul interest. But so it had been and was now. People employed a mechanic to build their houses, a dressmaker and milliner to look after the wardrobe, a lawyer to look after their business, a doctor to look after the sick, and a priest to look after their souls. [Applause.] The priest said they should not trouble themselves about their souls; he would attend to that. [Laughter.] He would do all the thinking for them, and stand between them and danger; all that would be necessary for them to do would be to believe what he (the priest) told them, and foot the bill. [Great laughter.]

There was much more rationalism and true philosophy in the old farmer who, when very sick, was asked by a foolish neighbor: "Shan't I send for the preacher to pray for you?" "Pray for me?" gasped the dying man. "No! I'm an original Granger. I don't allow of any middle man between me and God Almighty!" [Great applause and laughter.]

The relation in which Pope and Bishop, Priest and Prelate, stood to the Church was that of middlemen, instead of teachers and lecturers on the philosophy of life, showing the people the laws of their own being, and teaching them to take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

Dogmatic theology said: "In six days God created the heavens and earth," and that at no more distant date than 6,000 years ago. Rationalism was looking at this little whirling orb of ours through the science of geology, and boldly confronted Genesis and said: "Millions and millions of years ago this earth began to be, and is now in process of development, becoming better and better adapted to a still higher form of sentient, intelligent beings." Again, dogmatic theology was teaching that, 6,000 years ago, God created man out of the dust of the ground, a perfect being, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life. Science and reason would say that man had inhabited this world at least 40,000 years, and, instead of being created a specimen of perfect manhood in a physical, moral, and intellectual point of view, he had simply grown to his heights and fair proportions by the slow and gradual laws of evolution and development, just as the rosy-cheeked and pleasant-flavored peach had been developed from the bitter almond. Dogmatic theology further said that God, who was all-wise, ever gracious, and saw the end from the beginning, became dissatisfied with his work, after He had pronounced it good, and very good at that, and changed His plans, roused Himself like a lion from His lair, shook His mane in the wrath of His mind, summoned the elements of Nature to punish His rebellious children, and, with a mighty flood of waters, that covered the whole earth, all were drowned. Only eight persons (faint applause) with twos and sevens of all the beasts and birds, creeping things and flying fowls were saved in a great ship called the Ark. The Rationalist with a book on geology in one hand and a book on navigation in the other, would reply: "There is not a single trace of the Noachian deluge, as having occurred 5,000 years ago, to be found on the face of the earth. And as to the ark, it is simply an absurdity."

It was further said by the dogmatists of to-day and of the past, that God rained fire and brimstone on Sodom and Gomorrah, and consumed them. To which reason replied that, if Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed, it was the same kind of fire, and in accordance with the same laws, that swept over Chicago and desolated Peshtigo. And the burning of Sodom and Gomorrah was not because God was angry with the Sodomites any more than He was angry with the Chicagoans, and here He burned up most of His own property and left many devils' dens untouched. [Immense applause.] He hoped the time would come when preachers and people would cease their folly in ascribing these things to an angry God. The dogmatic and irrational religion was asserting that Jesus was conceived by the Holy Ghost, and born of the Virgin Mary, while rationalism was teaching us that He was conceived and brought forth in accordance with the laws of natural generation. Dogmatic theology taught to pray to God for pardon through Jesus Christ, and they would be saved, while rationalism said: "Let your prayers be deeds of love; undo what you have done amiss, for no man can escape the consequences of his own actions."

After giving a number of further reasons similar to the above to prove that rationalism was the only true and safe religion, the speaker said he had been a Methodist clergyman for many years, but had outgrown the narrow limits of dogmatical theology. That growth had cost him much, and the account was still running on. He was exceedingly radical, yet he was quite confident that the men and women who favored him with an audience would be able to indorse his views, and say to him: "Go on, brother, and we will help you to build up in Chicago a grand society of noble workers and thinkers in the realms of true philosophy." Such a result would be the consummation of his highest aspirations, and such consummation would be realized if they could indorse what was called the rationalism of Germany, and then they could prove "how beautiful and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity," and they would see rising up with this congregation a beautiful and magnificent temple of science and philosophy, where the great laws of their being might be more thoroughly studied and applied,—where the blind should be made to see, the deaf to hear, the lame to walk, the sick to be healed, and the poor to have the gospel of life, health, and happiness preached to them.

Dr. T. A. Bland stated that this society had been formed since the departure of Dr. Alger. This would be a people's Church, broad enough for Christians, Jews, Mahommedans, and Chinese to stand upon, and they would be able to sustain it. They only needed about $50 or $60 a month, and the friends of the movement would certainly be willing to pay this amount.

IN HIM WAS LIFE.

Discourse by Bishop Peck.

By consulting that valuable publication, known and respected in St. Louis under the title of "Edwards' Chicago City Directory," it will be found that the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church is situated upon the corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street, where it has not been for exactly two years. By judicious inquiry one may learn that the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church is comfortably situated on the corner of Nineteenth street. There, in defiance of the population-manufacturing-directory-compiler, Bishop Peck preached last evening before a very large and attentive congregation—that of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church. The Bishop chose for his text, John i., 3, "In Him was Life."

He said the import of the text was that, when everything began, the Word was then existent, and, therefore, never began. The words "The Word was God" inferred that the Logos, or Word, was when everything began, so plainly, was the doctrine affirmed, in that of the Trinity. In pursuance of this truth, there was another fact. It was that the Infinite life was an infinite power, and, therefore, competent to originate all other forms of life. It was, therefore, true that the least particles and atoms of the microscope were the result of His creative power. Their origin was, therefore, in the creative power of our Lord Jesus Christ. He it was who stretched out an arm in the empty space, and hung the world upon nothing. This revelation of creative power was one of God's answers to man. Souls of men and spirits of other orders were also the creation of that august Power, standing in Whose presence we stood awed at His majesty. In Him was life, and the life was the light of men. The illumining power of solar and stellar light came from Him, and but for our Savior, we should all be wrapped in literal darkness. But besides this, in another sense, that life was the light of men's souls. All revelations of truth, were through Him who revealed the Diety to us. All law and order were called into life through Him. It was His light which pointed out the desperate wickedness of man's nature, whence he came, and the truth of eternity toward which he was drifting. It was worthy of notice that this light of revelation was absolute life. Steadily we might advance in consideration of the import of these words. The Son of God took our nature upon Him, and became in all things like unto His brethren. Disease was a form of death, but life coming into that dying body, conquered the death elements. The question arising whether Christ being the Prince of Life, could not decree that man might live for ever, was a very just and proper one. If the life-power was stronger than the death-power, why should it not enter the realms of death, and restore those who had paid the penalty of death? The speaker alluded to the miracles of Christ's raising of the dead, as evidence of Christ's power over death. It was as though Christ had missed something during His life, and only found it in the grave. It was captivity He sought, and led it captive from the grave. The speaker could almost fancy he heard the power of death soliloquizing upon the triumph he would enjoy by leading Christ to death. The power of Immortal Life was in the Word, as shown by Christ's triumph after death. From physical death the Bishop proceeded to discuss the relations of Christ's life-power over the death of the soul. The struggle in the soul was between hope and despair. Love, faith, hope, and happiness dead, was not the soul dead? Was there a vitalizing spiritual power to restore the dead soul to life? If there was, what was that power? There was a power in the Holy One to restore dead souls. Our dead bodies would surely rise, some to everlasting life and some to everlasting shame. "He that believeth that Jesus Christ is the Son of God shall have life, but he that believeth not shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him." Thus our faith gathered power from the discussion of the few words of the text. They who were identified with the vitalizing power of Christ were sure of a glorious life to come; sure of endless joy, in the number of those whose life was in Christ with God. Would his hearers condemn their souls to everlasting death, or rather give their souls to Jesus and live for ever?

BUSINESS.

Lecture by the Rev. Mr. Savage.

The Rev. Mr. Savage, of the Third Unitarian Church, on the corner of Monroe and Laflin streets, is at present delivering on Sunday evenings a series of lectures to young men. Yesterday evening the subject on which he lectured was "Business," the text being the eleventh verse of the twelfth chapter of Romans—"Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." The lecturer said that in starting out in life we cannot be too careful of the fact that there is but one life, which, if spoilt, cannot be tried over again. It will not pay to go headlong, hit or miss, to hazard all on a reckless throw. What is settled on as a permanent business is not a thing of only small importance; it is an event whose issues will be far-reaching and potent for good or for ill. It will largely make the chooser's success or failure for life. It will not do to wait too long and neglect settling upon any business. A young man must go zealously about something, and it does not do to experiment too much,—to try something here, and, if it does not suit, turn to something else. Such people are rarely, if ever, suited, and rarely do anything. Life is not long enough to allow of doing more than one thing, and doing it well. There is no one worthy business of all that can be chosen but that has enough about it to engage all one's energies and inventive powers, and give room and scope for study and progress during all one's life. It is not well to be too aspiring in choosing a calling. The beginner should settle upon something he can do, and do well. Some of the professions are full of men who are unfit for them, and who, as a consequence, are away down at the bottom, poor, seedy, half living. At the top of a profession, however, there is no crowding, and in any business he who can do first-class work will not long want for employment, which any profession is too full for poor workers in it. The friends of Daniel Webster tried to dissuade him from becoming a lawyer because the profession was already crowded. "There's room enough at the top," was his answer. It is better to be a first-class wood-sawyer than a fifth-rate professional man. It is not well for all young men to think, as their teachers used to tell them, that they all stood a chance of being President by and by. Most men will have to be content with very humble spheres, or be confined to them whether they are content or not, and if they fill their small place worthily, provide for their families, do the momently, daily, hourly work of Christians in their community, they will be doing all that can be expected of them in this world, and should not think such a life low, mean, or circumscribed. It is wide enough to take in eternity, God, the soul, all the noblest faculties and exercises of their being. It is not the occasional spasmodic effort, though gigantic, that makes perfect and great things, but the patient, persistent, moment by moment, and step by step, thoroughness of labor. The end of life, soul development, must be ever remembered, a thing which can be reached in humble spheres, not only as well, but generally better, than in higher ones. The reverend lecturer urged the necessity of the choice of a business wherein a young man has no need to sacrifice his self-respect. They had better starve their bodies for lack of employment, than sell their souls for paltry dollars. An employment in which a man can develope himself as well as his capital, must be looked for. Most men think that if they can get a good percentage on the money invested,—no matter how invested,—they are doing finely. If the "pile" only grows, no matter about the owner of the pile.

Business will take all the time we can give to it. It is a hungry monster, constantly crying "give, give," and it is never full. Yield all one may, it will ask for more. It is impossible to satisfy its demand, so it is as well to stop yielding to them at one time as at another, as far as an idea of getting everything done is concerned. The first things a business-man ought to make provision for are the most important, giving his business the rest. One of the first things a man should see to, is the having of a happy home. The lecturer showed the danger of thinking money the king of life, and how there is danger of the making of business an end, instead of a means. The true business of life, whatever be one's employment, is the Lord's business. Jesus prayed for his disciples, not that they should be taken out of the world, but kept from its evils. If one cannot serve God in the employment one is engaged in, that alone is enough to condemn it. The lecture, which was very eloquent throughout, was concluded in the following words: "Make your business respectable by respecting it, and elevating labor rather than by being ashamed of being a workingman."

The lecture of next Sunday evening will be on the subject of "Sowing Wild Oats."

THAT WATCH CONTEST.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of yesterday, in remarking of the result of the election for the watch donated by the American Watch Company for the benefit of the Memphis sufferers, you say: "The result was unsatisfactory to the by-standers." The only murmurs of disapprobation came from Mr. Laflin and Mr. Howard. The gentlemen in question remarked that no candidates should have been allowed outside the Executive Committee. The plan was *for any one* who chose to contest for the watch. Their own suggestion in reference to the *top* of the bell, or 10 p. m., was adopted by Messrs. Hale & Eldridge, of the American Watch Company. Twenty votes were refused for me. I have twenty in my pocket now. A friend of mine showed Mr. Laflin a $50-bill, which he wished to deposit as representing 200 votes for me, and I know of two others who were ready with $100 more, which would have placed me at least 800 votes ahead of all. Mr. Laflin said "if the votes are counted in the Treasurer's office I will be satisfied." I took the watch from my pocket, and returned it to Mr. Hall to deposit in the safe until the votes were counted—in Mr. Laflin's presence. Now, it appears they did not wish any one "outside" to have the watch. As for the by-standers, those who were not candidates said that they never saw such a struggle to cheat me out of my rights. Had I lost the watch, I would not so far have forgotten that I was a gentleman, as some of those present did. Yours truly,

J. M. BARRON.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Nov. 2, 1873.

Fine Arts.

The collection of oil paintings now on exhibition at the store of Geo. F. Gore & Co., Nos. 68 and 70 Wabash avenue, is perhaps the finest and most valuable that has been offered in our city for some time. George F. Bensell's great work, "The Union Pacific," is here, and numerous elegant gems by Boudell, Strausmeire, Delacroix, Kriesppendorff, St. John, Searby, and others. The whole collection will be sold at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning next.

Important Change.

Chicago & Evansville Short-Line—Passenger trains of Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad will leave new depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll streets, at 7:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Elegant sleeping-cars on all night trains, running through to Evansville without change.

Public Library of Kentucky.

In THE TRIBUNE of next Saturday will be found a column advertisement giving all the particulars of the fourth gift concert of the Public Library of Kentucky.

The Palmer House.

This hotel is now open. The price for board is $3 per day for the month of November.

—As an instance of the increasing value of walnut lumber, we note that the standing walnut trees on a half-section of land on Eel River, in Miami County, Ind., was recently sold to a lumber dealer for $17,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Confessions of an Invalid.

Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c. By one who has cured himself. Supplying the means of self-cure, and sent free of charge. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LOUIS REINACH,
146 South Clark-st. (up stairs),
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Holiday & Fancy Goods,
TOYS, NOTIONS,
Picture Frames, and Looking Glasses.
The greatest variety and the lowest prices in the West.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of Ferrier … is this day dissolved by mutual consent. … All liabilities are assumed by A. M. Ferrier, who will continue the business in his own name. Thankful for past patronage he solicits a continuance of the same. … A. M. FERRIER, THOS. E. FERRIER. … Nov. 1.

HOTELS.

WINTER RESORT.
ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information address J. LIDGERWOOD, Agent, 406 Broadway, N. Y.
T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.

Contrary to the gloomy apprehensions entertained by many yesterday, there has been a brightening of the financial horizon in the East. The favorable report of the Committee on the condition of the various Sprague interests in Rhode Island, and the assurance that the affairs of the great house of Claflin & Co. are really in a sound condition, have undoubtedly lifted a load of undefined dread from the minds of most business men in this part of the country. And yet, as mentioned yesterday, even if the worst that was feared had actually happened, it is impossible to see how it could have caused any direct loss to business men in the West, because nobody in the East is debtor to anybody in the West; the indebtedness is all the other way. Nevertheless, the further unsettlement of confidence, and the disorganization of business that would result from important failures in the Eastern cities, would affect the West indirectly by diminishing the market for Western products.

Financial business and general trade continue very dull in this city. Money is scarce and commands 1½ to 2 per cent per month in the open market. It is the general impression, and we believe a correct one, that there never was so much currency in the Northwest as there is now, but it is hoarded yet and does nobody any good. The country banks and country merchants and farmers, throughout the country, are holding on to the currency, and one result of it is that the restoration of confidence is slow, and prices of Western products depressed.

New York exchange is still scarce, but the demand does not seem to be quite so great, and, though the rate is 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks yet, the market is easier.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	112¼	112¾@113
U. S. 5-20s of '62	105¾	106
U. S. 5-20s of '64	105¾	106
U. S. 5-20s of '65	106¼	107
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	109¼	109¾@110½
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	111¼	112
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	111¼	112½
10-40s	106¼	107
U. S. 5s (new issue)	107	107¼
U. S. currency 6s	107½	107¾@108
Gold (full weight)	107½	108¼
Gold coupons	107½	108¼
Gold exchange		108¼
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		106¼@108¼
Chicago City 7s		99 and int.
Cook County 7s		99 and int.
Town, county and city 10 per cent bonds		95@97½

LAND-WARRANTS.

160s War 1812	170	186
120s War 1812	128	140
160s not War 1812	167	183
120s not War 1812	126	139
Agricultural College land-scrip		183

CIRCULAR FROM THE UNITED STATES MINT IN REGARD TO SILVER COINS.

The following data, prepared by Dr. Linderman, Chief Director of the United States Mints, will explain the comparative value of silver coins and United States currency, both being measured by the United States gold standard:

Fine silver is worth in gold at present about $1.25 per ounce, making the price of standard silver (nine hundred thousandths fine) $1.12½ per ounce. The weight of two half dollars, as fixed by law, is 385 8-10 grains, and, since 480 grains (one ounce Troy), are worth $1.12½ gold, two half dollars, 385 8-10 grains, are worth 90 4-10 cents. With gold at 108¼, the currency value of two half dollars is 98 cents.

The above calculation refers to silver coin—half and quarter dollars and dimes—already issued. For the outturn from the Mint in fractional silver coin we will suppose 100 ounces standard silver to be sold to the Mint at $1.20, the existing Mint purchasing rate, payable in such coin; 100 ounces standard silver bullion, at $1.12½ gold per standard ounce, equal to $112.50; add 8¾ per cent, premium on gold, $9.56, which gives as the currency cost $122.06. This bullion, if sold to the Mint, would, at the present purchasing rate ($1.20 per standard ounce), return to the seller $120, or $2.06 less than cost. It will, therefore, be seen that, with the gold premium at 8¾ per cent, the price of standard silver must fall to about $1.09¾, gold, per ounce before it can be converted at a sufficient profit into coins to be paid out at their nominal value and circulate concurrently with United States currency. Silver bullion will go to the Mint for such coinage whenever it is the best market for it. It should be added that these coins are issued by the Government at the rate of $1.25 per standard ounce, the difference between that rate and the purchasing price ($1.20 per ounce) being the seigniorage to the Government, the latter manufacturing the coin on its own account, and consequently defraying the expenses of coinage. The standard for the trade dollar is 420 grains, or 34 2-10 grains more than two half-dollars, and is, therefore, at the present market rate for silver, worth about 98⅞ cents in gold, or 106 8-10 cents, currency. In all countries where gold is the standard or measure of value silver coins are overvalued and of limited legal-tender. In Great Britain the difference between the nominal and intrinsic value is about 10 per cent, and the recent coinage laws of Germany, Norway and Sweden, and Denmark provide for a similar seigniorage. The Latin States—France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy—also issue a subsidiary silver coinage, the seigniorage being, at the present value of silver, nearly equal to that of Great Britain. Subsidiary silver coins are intended for internal circulation, and not for export. They are not money of commerce, and do not leave the country of their issue until expelled by an inferior currency—as, for example, excessive issues of irredeemable paper money.

REAL ESTATE.

A casual inquirer, who should go around among the numerous real estate owners and brokers of this city, and ask about the condition of the real estate market, would be a good deal puzzled to form a definite opinion about the matter. Some would tell him it was "Dull, excessively dull; nothing doing." Others would tell him that there was "a good business and as much being done now as usual at this season of the year; more than might naturally be expected in the present condition of trade and finances."

The fact is, that both these reports would be correct, the explanation being that they refer to different classes of property. It is a fact that nearly all "inside" property, whether improved or unimproved, whether available for residence or business purposes, at prices ranging from $200 per front foot for residence ground up to $2,000 per front foot for the best business ground in the city, is hard to sell. There are few buyers of high-priced property now, and it would be difficult to make forced sales without a considerable reduction of estimated values. On the other hand, low-priced, property, particularly suburban lots and acres, are in demand, and full as much is being sold now as usual at this season of the year, the great majority of it at considerably higher prices than the same property could have been bought for last spring.

From Mr. A. J. Averell, who deals almost exclusively in the finest class of residences, we learn that there is next to no inquiry at all for that class of realty. There are moneyed men who would buy, but they feel indifferent about it, and would not buy except at reductions of from 10 to 20 per cent on prices asked six months ago. This class of purchasers, however, do not establish prices, and there is really no market for this particular kind of property. A medium class of dwellings, costing from $5,000 to $6,000 each for the houses, would sell more readily.

SUBURBAN LOTS AND ACRES.

There is in this city, as perhaps in all others, a set of gloomy-minded, sour-tempered, croaking old men, who never tire of prophesying evil from "the inflation of outside real estate." They are in most instances old citizens, and men of moderate wealth, who have acquired all that they have by the increase in value of real estate. They acquired it so easily and unexpectedly that they never can quite persuade themselves that the process was a legitimate one. In their shrewd, narrow-minded way of thinking, they congratulated themselves that they got out of "real-estate bubbles" with their profits, and kept out. Their contracted view never took in the fact that Chicago has steadily been growing into one of the greatest commercial and manufacturing cities of the world.

This class of men have always prophesied a collapse in suburban real estate. Yet even the most inveterate croaker of them all must acknowledge that if such a collapse was ever to come it would have done so a month ago. The experience, however, of the bank panic and the commercial crisis, like that of the fire of 1871, show no such effects on suburban real estate; acres within ten miles of the business centre, and cheap suburban lots, sell almost as readily now as usual at this season of the year, and it seems reasonably certain that, if savings depositors could get their money out of the savings banks, the sales of cheap lots at from $200 to $1,000 each would be more active than now.

The recent

AUCTION AT SOUTH CHICAGO

was, we think, a test of the strength of the market for this class of property under the most adverse circumstances. The weather that day (Monday) was cold and stormy, the general commercial and financial outlook, throughout the country, was as gloomy as at any time in the last two months, and yet there were probably 300 persons who went down to South Chicago in the special train to attend the sale, the great majority of them having some intention of buying. The property is on the south side of the Calumet River, in the Town of South Chicago, and is, in a direct line, about eleven miles south of the Court-House in this city. Immediately surrounding the property offered, within a mile, are eight new manufacturing establishments, either running or being erected. The majority of the bidders were, therefore, as might be expected, workmen, who wanted homes in the new manufacturing district. Ninety-six lots, each 25x125 feet were sold, at prices ranging from $150 to $350 per lot, the aggregate purchases aggregating $16,000. The sale was made by Elison, Pomeroy & Co., by order of C. W. Colehour, the owner of the property. This was a bona fide sale, every purchaser making a deposit, and a number of them having already received their papers, and are preparing to build. Much more property, on the same occasion, could have been sold at the same figures, had not Mr. Colehour stopped the sale. The reasons for withdrawing the unsold lots were on account of the prices, which were not satisfactory to the owner.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

C. C. Thayer & Co. sold at public auction, at their office, 186 East Madison street, on last Tuesday, 10 acres in the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 14, 37, 13, located within ¼ of a mile of the new C., D. & V. R. R., and one mile due west of Morgan Park. It was purchased by a single party at $500 per acre. The sale was well attended, and the price realized is considered fair. The same parties sold on Wednesday last at public auction a two-story marble front house, being No. 600 West Van Buren street, for $7,250.

SALES OF ACRE PROPERTY.

Henry J. Goodrich sold Block 18 in Webster's Subdivision, consisting of 6⅜ acres, in the N. W. ¼, Sec. 34, 38, 14, being one mile southwest of Cornell, on State street and Wabash avenue; consideration, $1,000 per acre. Also by the same, Block 2 in the same subdivision, consisting of 6⅜ acres in the same locality; consideration for all, $5,000. Also by the same, Block 11, in the same subdivision and locality, consisting of 6⅜ acres; consideration, $5,000. Also by the same, Block 24 in the same subdivision and locality, 6⅜ acres, fronting on South Park avenue; consideration for all, $5,000. These sales have all been made within the last five days, the last three blocks selling principally for cash. The same party also sold five-sixths of Block 23 in the same subdivision; consideration, $6,125, which is over $1,000 per acre.

The three blocks of this property which sold principally for cash were sold at reduced prices; the other blocks sold at the usual terms.

The same party has sold six lots, 25x125 feet each, in Block 84, in Cornell, located about five blocks from the depot; consideration, $2,400 cash. Mr. Goodrich's sales for the week aggregate $30,191.

Lingle & Darlow sold one acre adjoining the Rock Island car-shops, on Wentworth avenue; consideration, $4,000.

In the town of Palatine there have been thirty-five half-acre lots sold recently at prices ranging from $300 to $500 each, aggregating about $15,000.

Thomas A. Hill sold two acres located on the corner of Fifty-first street and Centre avenue; consideration, $2,200 per acre.

C. H. Voute, agent for D. S. Taylor, sold twenty lots, 25x125 feet each, during the week, located in South Chicago, Taylor's Division, just east of the Calumet River and near the harbor, at prices ranging from $330 to $450 per lot. The same party has closed sales, during the panic, for about 100 lots in South Chicago, at prices ranging as above.

SALE OF LOTS.

Lingle & Darlow sold ten lots at Forest Hill; consideration, $2,000. Also, by the same, two lots at South Englewood; consideration, $350.

Thomas A. Hill sold seven lots at South Englewood, in Hill & Pike's Addition; consideration, $200 each.

On Wednesday last, Elison, Pomeroy & Co. sold at public auction a four-room cottage, and lot 24x103 feet, located on Twenty-eighth street, between Portland avenue and Garibaldi street, for $1,600, which is claimed to be a fair price.

HINSDALE.

O. J. Stough has sold his fine place of twelve acres at Hinsdale for $40,000, on good terms.

Paul Thurlow, of Philadelphia, has sold, Oct. 29, to O. J. Stough about 100 acres of the finest land at Hinsdale for $50,000, all pay down. Mr. Stough considers this purchase made at panic prices, although he sold the same land, less than four years ago, at half that amount.

John Parker has sold his fine place, with a block of two acres, for $20,000.

D. S. Esterbrook sold his residence, with two acres, for $8,000.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1: City property, number of sales, 112; consideration, $487,944. North of city limits, number of sales, 4; consideration, $24,950. South of city limits, number of sales, 34; consideration, $157,223. West of city limits, number of sales, 1; consideration, $1,200.
Total sales, 151.
Total consideration, $671,317.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	10,130	6,977	7,256	6,962
Wheat, bu	130,690	92,450	134,134	147,353
Corn, bu	116,270	56,245	150,089	177,749
Oats, bu	71,137	43,717	17,874	51,233
Rye, bu	5,060	2,517	800	23,311
Barley, bu	22,220	32,020	60,086	100,146
Grass seed, lbs	115,340	60,430	80,000	57,640
Flax seed, lbs	277,900	113,304	......	106,370
Broom-corn, lbs	56,700	53,400	100,000	44,600
Cured meats, lbs	59,940	137,380	468,855	291,000
Beef, brls	......	......	73	35
Pork, brls	......	1	476	120
Lard, lbs	......	57,220	76,970	353,030
Tallow, lbs	14,760	12,170	116,234	......
Butter, lbs	57,618	50,728	39,030	29,370
Dressed hogs, No	76	6	......	......
Live hogs, No	......	12,205	......	7,370
Cattle, No	......	3,206	......	1,459
Sheep, No	......	749	......	1,367
Hides, lbs	103,055	96,516	116,279	145,990
Highwines, brls	160	380	178	504
Wool, lbs	36,436	23,450	42,167	10,000
Potatoes, bu	3,675	16,642	1,060	3,175
Lumber, m feet	1,858	2,052	1,704	2,077
Shingles, m	1,040	1,198	1,707	1,068
Lath, m	175	195	79	173
Salt, brls	......	11,060	2,355	3,689

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 6,717 bu wheat; 6,986 bu corn; 4,579 bu oats; 1,857 bu rye; 1,716 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 24,546 bu wheat; 34,139 bu corn; 15,382 bu oats; 9,696 bu rye; 31,266 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 244 cars wheat; 223 cars corn, 30,100 bu No. 2 do by canal; 45 cars oats; 10,000 bu No. 2 do by canal; 7 cars rye; 46 cars barley. Total (565 cars), 259,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Nov. 1, 1873.	Oct. 25, 1873.	Nov. 2, 1872.
Flour, brls	55,099	52,911	44,870
Wheat, bu	730,520	651,490	487,760
Corn, bu	758,026	881,315	458,265
Oats, bu	474,628	535,933	285,885
Rye, bu	22,631	30,898	26,994
Barley, bu	182,848	261,414	236,385
Live hogs, No	120,559	62,960	33,612
Cattle, No	12,972	16,310	16,136
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	41,912	33,676	30,165
Wheat, bu	685,003	639,129	676,129
Corn, bu	738,319	1,205,829	1,591,244
Oats, bu	344,862	540,645	310,334
Rye, bu	30,333	26,680	28,728
Barley, bu	257,014	118,842	353,298
Live hogs, No	46,500	42,454	28,094
Cattle, No	4,715	5,941	4,464

Wheat is now worth in Liverpool $1.80 in gold per bu, or nearly $1.96 in currency, while selling here at $1.00; while it could be sent through last week by steam for about 53c in currency. This gives a respectable margin of profit on the transaction of shipment, and it is a wonder that shipments have not been more free since the panic, especially as prices on the other side may be expected to rise after the close of lake navigation. It is still more a wonder that, with the fact of a difference like this staring them in the face, the owners of some of the lake craft that have been lying idle here for some time have not thought it worth their while to fill up on owner's account, and send their craft direct to Liverpool. The experiment of through shipment in this way was tried by several vessels a few years ago, and we believe that the average experience was that the risk of loss was no greater than on the lakes. It may be too late to undertake the journey now, and yet it promises so well that we should not be surprised to hear that more than one craft is sent forward on the through voyage within a few days, as the matter is understood to have been canvassed to-day among some of our vessel men.

With reference to the quality of wheat shipped out from our elevators, referred to in this column this morning (Saturday), it was asserted to-day that the out inspection is fully as rigorous as the in inspection, and that the deterioration in quality occurs after the grain leaves the elevator, if it occurs at all. There is no reason to doubt the statement that some shippers have had different grades of wheat poured into one vessel, and not separated by bulkheads; and there is also reason to believe that such mixing has been done in Buffalo much oftener than in Chicago. The warehousemen of this city are not responsible for this mixing; as they have no option in delivering out whatever grain may be called for by the presentation of receipts therefor, and it is none of their business what the shipper does with his own property.

These practices were much more common a few years ago than now, but the effect of the old mixing still remains, to a certain extent, as evidenced by an occurrence in New York not many days ago. A broker there writes that he offered a cargo of wheat at $1.46, with the remark that it was fully equal to the Milwaukee wheat of the same grade. The other party replied "If you will give me a certificate that it is Milwaukee wheat, I will give you $1.50 for it." Nevertheless, it is a fact that a great deal of the wheat that has been sent from this city to New York during the past few months has been sold for quite as much as Milwaukee wheat would bring on the same day. One firm alone has shipped fully 1,500,000 bushels of wheat this season, received from Fulton, and has sold every bushel of it at the same price as paid for Milwaukee wheat. This was of the grade now technically but awkwardly known as Northwestern.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, and the principal cereals were decidedly firmer, in sympathy with a stronger tone reported from Europe, and partially, perhaps, in reaction from the recent weakness. The provision department still dragged, under a plethora of supplies, but grain was more healthy in tone, having recovered somewhat from the weakness incident to the advent of settlement day. The shipping movement was rather more animated than had been anticipated, the weather being more favorable, and giving faint signs of greater moderation in temperature.

Jobbers of dry goods report but slight change in the situation of the market. Quiet still prevails in all departments, and, with a few exceptions, former quotations were being freely shaded all around. There was no very decided reduction in any line of goods, but it must be confessed that, at the moment, the general tendency is unmistakably downward. Buyers are moving with extreme caution, manifesting no inclination to order larger amounts than seem to be required to satisfy the immediate requirements of their trade. Collections, though rather slow, are coming in more promptly than could reasonably be expected, and dealers are not disposed to complain on that score. In the grocery market the changes were unimportant. A fair number of buyers were in attendance, and the number of orders received by mail was also liberal, but the amounts called for were generally small, and the aggregate distribution was by no means what it should be at this season of the year. Prices, while in no instance materially higher than at the beginning of the week, were generally firmer, sugars being the only notable exception. They still show signs of weakness, though any further material decline is scarcely possible. Coffees and teas are firm, with something of an upward tendency. Rice, syrups, molasses, starch, and soaps were comparatively steady. The butter trade exhibited a fair degree of activity, and former quotations were well maintained. Cheese sold to a fair aggregate at 12@13c for Western factory, and at 13@13½c for New York do, at which range the market was comparatively steady. No new features were developed in the fish market. There is still an absence of anything resembling activity, and, as is usually the case when trade is slack, prices rule easy. Dried fruits sold with considerable freedom at comparatively firm prices, dealers evincing no disposition to increase sales at any material concession from the quotations. The coal, wood, and pig iron markets were dull and unsettled. Leather was in limited request only, at weak and irregular prices. There was a reasonably active inquiry for the leading oils, and prices were sustained at 17½@18c for carbon; 73c for extra lard (current make); 98c@$1.05 for linseed, and 53c for turpentine.

Dealers in lumber report a moderate trade at the current prices. The offerings of cargo lumber were again light, and only two or three sales were made. Building materials, cooperage, and naval stores were quiet and without material change. A tolerably fair business in the aggregate was reported in metals, nails, and iron, at the given prices. The trade in hops and broom corn was light, and confined to small orders to meet immediate necessities. Wool was inactive and entirely nominal. The condition of the hide market is still far from being satisfactory. There is no demand except from a few dealers, and prices are weak and tending downward, being 1c off to-day. Seeds were more active and timothy was a shade easier. Hungarian, flax, and buckwheat were traded in to some extent at about previous prices. Hay was unchanged. The order demand for apples continues up to the average, and the market is firm for choice winter varieties. Other green fruits were quiet. Potatoes were firm, under a good order demand, and with only fair offerings. The local trade still prefer dressed to live poultry, and the former sold quite readily at full prices, while live was almost unsalable. Prairie chickens were in good request and a trifle higher, but venison and wild ducks were in large supply, dull, and lower.

Highwines were quiet, and a shade easier, in sympathy with a further tinge of weakness reported from New York, which made some local holders willing to accept figures that were bid, but refused, yesterday. There are few wines here, but even that fact has been insufficient to prevent a weakening during the past week, though the difference of 3c per gallon between prices here and in New York is considerably less than the cost of transportation. Sales were reported to-day of 200 brls at 88c per gallon. The market closed firm at 88c.

Lake freights were quiet, about the same aggregate of business being transacted as on Friday, but at ½c advance, as carriers absolutely refused to accept previous rates. The market was firm at 7c for corn and 8c for wheat by sail to Buffalo, 9c being paid for wheat to do by steam, to load on Monday. A total of 7 charters was reported, exclusive of 3 which were taken last evening. They will carry out 45,000 bu wheat and 120,000 bu corn.

Provisions were weak and irregular, there being a good demand for green hams from bacon curers, and not much inquiry for other descriptions of product. Mess pork was 20@25c per brl lower. Lard ⅛c per lb off; and meats declined ⅛@¼c per lb. The continued glut of hogs at the Stock-Yards, and consequent weakening in quotations, is given as the cause of the further decline in products. Buyers held off to-day under the prospect, and packers found themselves unable to sell to any great extent, though willing to shade quotations liberally. To-day, however, opens the regular packing season, and it is probable that the demand for hogs will increase sufficiently to make the market firm. If this should be the case, we may look for a healthy market for product, as the low prices now ruling cannot but attract a demand, when it appears probable that they have touched bottom. The figures given below show an extensive movement of product, and most of it is new, now en route for Europe, which argues that a great many purchases have been made privately, the object in not reporting them being to keep down quotations in the seeming absence of a demand. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old, $11.75@12.00; new do, cash or seller November, $11.50@11.55; do seller December, $11.25@11.37½; seller January, $11.37½@11.50; seller February, $11.62½@11.75; prime mess pork, $10.50@10.75; extra prime do, $8.75@9.00. Lard, cash or seller November, 6⅝c for old, and 6⅝@6¾c for new, do, seller December, 6¾@6⅞c; do, seller January, $6.85@6.90; do, seller February, $7.00@7.10. Green hams at 6¼@6⅜c; do, seller December, 6¼@6⅜c; sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Green shoulders at 3½@3⅝c; do short ribs or long clear, 5¼@5⅜c; do short clear, 5½@5⅝c. Dry salted shoulders, 4@4¼c; do short ribs, 5⅝c; do short clear, 5⅞@6c; boxed shoulders, seller December, 3¾c; do Cumberlands, 5½c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅝@5¾c; do short clear, 5¾@6c; do long cut hams, 7½@7¾c. Meats, seller January about ½c more than for December. Bacon is quoted at 6c for shoulders; 7c for clear ribs; 7½c for short clear; and 12@13½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $8.75@9.00; beef hams, $18.00@18.50 for summer, and $20.00@21.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 6¾@6⅞c; grease quotable at 4½@6¼c. Sales were reported of 750 brls mess pork (new) at $11.50; 400 brls do on private terms; 100 tcs lard at 6⅞c; 100 tcs do at 6⅝c (loose); 500 tcs do seller January at 6⅞c; 500 tcs do seller February at 7½c; 250 tcs do at 7c; 100 boxes shoulders on private terms; 600 boxes long and short clear seller last half December at 5½c; 250 boxes short clear, seller December, at 6c; 80,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) seller first half November at 6⅝c; 15,000 lbs and 20,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 6⅝c; 70 brls packers' tallow at 6⅜c.

The Daily Market Report gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this port for the week ending Oct. 30, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork brls.	Lard tcs.	*Hams tcs.	Shoul'd'rs lbs.	†Middles lbs.
W'k end'g Oct. 30, 1873	2,903	3,419	400	201,831	779,267
Same week 1872	1,6[illegible]	2,9[illegible]		52,700	218,[illegible]
Since Nov. 1, '72	261,468	324,619	86,885	42,631,280	173,275,612
Same time '71-'72	131,193	182,987	78,848	35,251,638	107,497,553

*Includes other cut meats except shoulders and S. P. hams.

†Green hams shipped during the week, 4,978 pcs against none same week last year.

The *Daily Commercial Bulletin* gives the following as the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for twelve months ending Oct. 25:

	Received, lbs.	Shipped, lbs.
1870-71	39,200,000	205,350,000
1871-72	84,650,000	339,300,000
1872-73	81,089,000	390,563,000

The total number of hogs packed in this city during October was 73,650, against 40,000 for the same month in 1872. Packing is reported to be in progress at Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Sioux City, Des Moines, and Sabula, Ia.

The stock of pork in New York on Nov. 1, 1873, was 36,686 brls, against 47,228 brls on Oct. 1, 1873; 18,985 brls on Nov. 1, 1872; and 46,940 brls on Nov. 1, 1871.

Flour was dull and weak. Exporters were looking around, but they had reduced their limits about 25c per brl from yesterday. Holders would not sell at the decline, claiming that they were down to hard-pan already, and that there was no cause for further concessions, seeing that wheat was stronger. A few sales were made on local account. The market was, however, heavy, there being 85,445 brls in store to-day, against 27,630 brls a month ago, and 35,450 brls a year ago. Some of this is held for shipment, but a considerable proportion was bought last week by local operators at the reduction then conceded, and they would be glad now to sell out at a loss. Buckwheat flour was firm at $9.50 per brl. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Golden Star) at $8.75; 50 brls do at $7.50; 50 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring extras at $5.40; 200 brls do at $5.37½; 500 brls do at $5.12½; 100 brls do at $5.00; 100 brls do at $4.95; 100 brls do at $4.25; 1,100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine at $3.25; 100 brls buckwheat (Jackman's) at $9.50. Total, 2,500 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $11.00; 20 tons do at $10.50, on track.

Wheat was fairly active during the greater part of the session, and very steady, at an average advance of 1@2c per bu on cash lots, while the December option only commanded a premium of 1¼c per bu, instead of 1⅝c as on Friday. There were reports of a stronger feeling in Liverpool and New York, and cash wheat was in good demand, partially because these reports stimulated a good shipping inquiry, and partially in filling of November shorts. As indicated in our remarks on the market of yesterday, the deliveries were quite light this morning, there being very little No. 2 spring to carry round, and the scarcity of the article, joined to the fact of lighter receipts, caused the November shorts to "go for it," where they could not settle directly by the payment of receipts of differences. Hence the lessening of the premium on the December option, though the latter was in fair request, both on local account and to fill orders sent by parties at a distance. Seller December opened at $1.00¾, advanced to $1.01¼, receded to $1.00¾, and rose to $1.01¼, closing at $1.01¼. Seller the month sold before 11 o'clock at 99¾@99⅞c, and after that the option or cash No. 2 spring sold at 99¾c@1.00¼, closing firm at $1.00. Northwestern No. 2 spring sold at $1.02 in straight, $1.05 for Northwestern in the Northwestern Elevator, and at $1.00¼@1.00¾ elsewhere. No. 1 spring closed at $1.02½ for straight, $1.05 for Northwestern in the Northwestern Elevator, and $1.03 for do in other houses. No. 3 spring closed at 98c, and rejected do at 92½c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.02½; 2,400 bu do at $1.02; 3,200 bu do at $1.01½; 2,000 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.03; 800 bu do at $1.02; 9,500 bu No. 2 spring at $1.00½; 86,000 bu do at $1.00¼; 11,400 bu do at $1.00; 8,000 bu do at 99½c; 2,300 bu do at 99¾c; 400 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.02; 400 bu do at $1.01½; 8,400 bu do at $1.00¼; 6,000 bu do at $1.00⅛; 3,200 bu No. 3 spring at 98c; 14,000 bu do at 97½c; 10,800 bu do at 97c; 3,600 bu rejected at 92½c. Total, 222,900 bu.

Corn was rather less active, and steadier, at exactly the same range of prices as yesterday. The reports from Liverpool and New York quoted those markets as firmer, and there was a fair demand for shipment till towards the close, then it fell off. Options were relatively quiet. The deliveries on November contracts were quite light this morning, but a good many buyers were disposed to hold off, in the expectation that the deliveries would be much heavier in the afternoon, causing an easier feeling on Monday. For this reason there was less trading for December than usual, though the premium of 1⅜@1½c was well maintained. Seller November opened at 36⅛c, advanced to 36⅜c, receded to 36⅛c, and declined to 36c at the close. Seller December sold at 37⅛@37½c, closing at 37⅜c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 sold chiefly at 36⅜@36⅝c, but closed nominally lower at 36⅛c. High mixed closed firm at 36⅝c, and rejected at 35c. Cash sales were reported of 26,000 bu high mixed at 36⅝c; 4,000 bu do at 36⅜c; 10,000 bu do at 36½c; 2,000 bu yellow at 36⅝c; 6,400 bu No. 2 at 36⅝c; 86,000 bu do at 36½c; 47,400 bu do at 36⅜c; 35,000 bu do at 36¼c; 30,000 bu do at 36c; 3,200 bu rejected at 35½c; 2,800 bu do at 35c; 6,000 bu high mixed at 38c; 12,000 bu No. 2 at 37½c, afloat. Total, 271,400 bu.

Oats were more active, and firmer, advancing ¼@½c from the reduced quotations of yesterday, and ruling quite steady all through the session, though New York was quoted dull. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, opened at 29½c, advanced to 29⅝c, with numerous settlements at 29⅝c; and seller December sold at 30½@30¾c, both options closing with the inside bid. Rejected was quiet and steady at 27c. Cash sales were reported of 18,600 bu No. 2 at 29⅝c; 17,400 bu do at 29⅝c; 31,200 bu do at 29½c; 1,800 bu rejected at 27c. Total, 69,000 bu.

Rye was in fair request, but less active than yesterday, the demand being chiefly to fill out a cargo, the freight-room for which (38,000 bu) was taken on Friday. The market was firm at previous quotations, at 60½c bid, and 61c asked for No. 2. Other grades were unmentioned. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 61c; 8,200 bu do at 60½c; and 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 10,000 bu.

Barley was more active than on Friday, though only quiet, and steadier at former prices for No. 2, but easier on the lower grades. No. 2 sold at $1.23@1.24, closing at the outside. No. 3 sold at 90@93c, according to location, and closed firm at 94c for receipts in favorite houses. Seller December was quoted at $1.27 for No. 2, and 89@90c for No. 3. Rejected was in good demand at 60@61c, but with little offering. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at $1.24; 2,000 bu do at $1.23½; 1,200 bu do at $1.23; 5,000 bu No. 3 at 93c; 1,200 bu do at 92½c; 4,800 bu do at 92c; 2,800 bu do at 91½c; 2,000 bu do at 91c; 800 bu do at 90c; 1,600 bu rejected at 61c; 3,600 bu do at 60c; 400 bu by sample at $1.28; 400 bu do at $1.18; 400 bu do at $1.03; 400 bu do at 82c, on track; 400 bu do at $1.15; 4,000 bu do at 1.05; 800 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 85c, delivered. Total, 32,200 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Nov. 1.—London—Cargoes of good No. 2 spring wheat off coast, 58s 6d. Fair average quality spring wheat for shipment within two months, 55s 6d@56s. Cargoes of California wheat off coast, 64s; do on passage, 63s@63s 6d; do for shipment, 62s 6d@63s. American mixed corn off coast, 33s. Liverpool—Wheat strong; California, 12s 9d@13s 4d; spring, 11s 5d@11s 11d. Corn, 32s 6d.

THE CORN CROP.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

"Grand Rapids," in THE TRIBUNE of the 28th, asks: "Where is Iroquois?" Thanking him for his solicitude, I will answer. Iroquois is at home, reposing in the bosom of his family, happy in the possession of an easy conscience. He is not "long on corn," (not being in the habit of trading in options), and the state of the markets does *not* keep him awake nights.

What I "don't know about corn-prospects" "Grand Rapids" may be able to tell better than I; and, if so, I wish he would do so.

I "don't know" what the corn-prospects are in Michigan, and probably it will make but little difference to the outside world; but, as the bulk of the corn exported from the West is furnished by Iowa and Illinois, a short crop in those States means something.

I am interested in the *farmers* getting good prices, because good prices to them *means* prosperity to all branches of business throughout the Northwest,—it "means business," paying debts, etc.

Recently some one states in THE TRIBUNE: "The reason for the scarcity of currency is owing to the farmers being out of debt, and salting the currency down in their jeans as fast as received for produce." I "don't know" this to be true. On the contrary I believe the reverse. Mr. Smith, the great Granger, said recently that a large majority of the farms are covered by trust deeds and mortgages. My own observation corroborates this, and I will add, a large portion of the "personal" is covered by chattel mortgages. The truth is, farmers, as a rule, are terribly in debt. In every town, almost throughout the Northwest, you can find the professional "loan agent," and a large portion of the proceeds of farms must go to pay *interest*, and this fact, as I stated in my last, may, and probably will, force the old crop on to the market, regardless of the price.

We have had three unprecedentedly large crops, and prices have ruled so low that in many cases, after husking and handling, nothing was left to the producer, and the more corn a man had the worse he was off.

There was a large amount of old corn in first hands last spring, and, being a practical farmer (or claiming to be), I concluded that we were elected for a short corn crop. Believing that if the farmers sold off their corn at low prices, and they were left with a short crop and no old corn to fall back on, the effect would be ruinous, not only to farmers covered with debt, but to business of all kinds, I wrote and advised the farmers to hold back their surplus, and THE TRIBUNE has repeatedly reiterated the same advice.

My predictions have been fulfilled, so far. We have a very short crop,—though I don't take much pride in being a prophet,—any old farmer who has a memory for past experience could have told the same. It was claimed, all through the season, that Iowa would have a larger crop than ever. I said: "Impossible, in the very nature of things." Was I correct? Henry Milward & Co.'s recent circular places the shortage in Iowa at full one-third, and in Illinois at not over half a crop; while the Bureau Reports place the shortage in the country at 250,000,000 bushels. Don't this mean a short crop?

I believe, however, that the shortage will be greater than is estimated, on general principles. Farmers are apt to "cry out before they are hurt" in the spring, but in the fall it is usually different,—they hope for the best, and are apt to place their yield too high. Already they are lowering their estimates.

Debts may force the farmers to sell; financial panics may keep prices down for a time; but the law of supply and demand will ultimately regulate all this, though I fear those who need the advance may not profit by it, they having sold too soon.

I will add to "Grand Rapids," I don't care a fig for the corn-speculators, whether they win or lose; but I should like to meet him next summer in Chicago, and discuss my "prophecies" with him over a "square meal."

Perhaps it will be interesting to some to compare the present year with some former ones.

In 1869, quite a fall of snow on the 23d of October, and laid three days, then warm and pleasant until Nov. 16, when the roads were blocked with snow, which retired in a few days, and the weather was warm with rains and deep mud until the 20th of December, when the ground froze up.

In 1863, the big frost, Aug. 30, (I think). Sept. 19, a slight freeze. Oct. 22, four inches of snow, and on the 30th, a slight flurry of snow. All of November and December the weather was warm and pleasant until the 31st of December.

For the benefit of Michigan corn speculators, I will add: Corn sold in Chicago at $1.30 (I think)—some 2 or 3 cents higher than wheat at the same time—as the result of that short crop.

IROQUOIS.

THE HOG SUPPLY.

The Hon. J. R. Dodge, of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, writes the *Drovers' Journal*, published at the Stock Yards in this city, taking exceptions to the deductions of the circular of H. Milward & Co., in regard to the supply of hogs for this season. The circular indicates that the agricultural reports show an increase of 12½ per cent, whereas the reports themselves show a decrease of fully 5 per cent. As we published a portion of the circular, we also publish the correction.

THE IRON TRADE.

Statement from S. W. Hopkins & Co. of the export of rails from Great Britain, compiled from official returns published by authority of the House of Commons:

MONTH ENDING SEPT. 30.

Countries.	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.
United States	54,373	37,732	10,643
British	8,595	9,689	6,914
Spanish West India Isl.	548	20	874
Brazil	993	2,411	4,535
Chili	2,421	19	400
Peru	2,144	1,674	685
Russia	3,784	24,646	29,054
Sweden	728	1,044	7,407
Germany	3,527	4,117	1,369
Austrian territories	3,350	.....	.....
France	4	150	38
Holland	445	175	948
Spain and Canaries	2,157	511	1,289
British India	3,595	589	1,497
Australia	225	2,557	3,915
Egypt	723	1,485	1,543
Other countries	7,937	6,064	20,969
Total	93,529	93,383	92,140
Old iron to all countries	17,864	10,058	5,075
Pig-iron to United States	12,963	16,602	9,555

9 MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30.

	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.
United States	389,535	373,053	151,972
British America	56,709	68,739	49,318
Spanish W. I.	2,096	1,109	4,446
Brazil	15,419	15,745	11,665
Chili	10,394	2,609	3,855
Peru	18,498	25,774	7,732
Russia	69,398	73,587	125,368
Sweden	8,882	10,453	35,316
Germany	44,149	32,649	34,151
Austrian territories	18,591	7,534	816
France	1,716	457	2,254
Holland	2,044	2,889	15,729
Spain and Canaries	8,663	8,888	8,347
British India	30,868	10,798	11,939
Australia	11,607	17,134	17,219
Egypt	3,159	11,888	6,237
Other countries	57,829	52,691	104,737
Total	758,370	720,970	591,596
Old iron to all countries	102,629	85,805	51,673
Pig-iron to United States	132,051	158,933	87,958

LATEST.

There was very little trading in the afternoon. Wheat was steady at $1.00 cash or seller the month, and $1.01¼ seller December. Corn was a shade easier, at 35¾@36c seller the month, and 37⅛c seller December. Nothing doing in other grain, lake freights, or provisions.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request at $1.78@1.81.

BROOM CORN—The market on the whole is rather quiet, though some dealers report their business equal to expectations; but, as compared with trade in previous years at this time, there is a large falling off. The lower grades are mostly wanted at present, while choice corn is quiet, and has been sold in lots at slight concessions. There was no change in quotations except for choice corn. We quote: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8½c; that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6¼@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stock braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BUTTER—The demand for the better grades of butter keeps pace with the supply, and, therefore, prices remain firm, but the poorer sorts are beginning to accumulate and the market shows symptoms of weakness. Local and Eastern buyers were operating at the annexed range of prices: Choice yellow, 25@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 10@18c.

BAGGING—Remains very quiet at unchanged and steady prices. The fact that stocks, both in first hands and in the hands of jobbers, are light alone prevents a decline in prices. We repeat our list as follows: Stark A, 37c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag A, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, and 5 bu, 18½@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; 4 double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is a light order trade, and prices were about the same, being firm for choice navy beans. We quote: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime hand picked do, $2.70@2.75; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair beans, $2.00@2.15. Yellow peas, $1.25; do, green, $1.40@1.45.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull. There is some inquiry for different materials to complete buildings already under way, but aside from this, the trade is light. We repeat quotations: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℔ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manilus, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ℔ brl; fire brick, ℔ 1,000, $35.00@50.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $26.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ℔ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—This staple sold to only a fair extent, buyers generally abstaining from ordering larger amounts than seem necessary to meet current necessities. Prices, though easy, were nominally unchanged, ranging as follows: New York factory, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@12½c; lower grades, 9@11c.

COAL—Continues dull, and for bituminous varieties there is more or less shading all around. Stocks are full and there seems to be a disposition to crowd sales. We quote: Lehigh prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Blossburg, $9.00; Cannel, $9.50; Lick Run, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50; Indiana block, $7.50; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $7.50; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Trade was reported dull, and prices nominally unchanged as follows: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.45; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; flour barrels, 45@48c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00@37.00; flour staves, $8.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in large supply, and easy at 24c for fresh packages.

FEATHERS—Were quiet and unchanged, as follows: Good to prime live-geese feathers, 65@67c, from first hands; jobbing price, 71½@73c; 2 per cent discount cash; chicken, 5@6c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—No new features were developed in connection with this market. Trade was sluggish, orders being few and small, and the quoted prices only indifferently sustained. We however make no change in our list, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.50@5.60; No. 2, $5.25@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00@10.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was a liberal movement in domestic and foreign dry goods, at prices not differing materially from those current earlier in the week, though the prevalent feeling was rather firmer. Following are the quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, drums, 11@12c; figs, in boxes, new, 15@17c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 14@45c; raisins, layers, new, $2.65@2.75; raisins, layers, old, $2.40@2.50; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.75@3.00; raisins, Valencia, new, 13½@14c; Zante currants, new, 7¼@7½c; old do, 7c; citron, 38@40c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10@10½c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7½@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 22@24c; peaches, halves, 9½@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 13½@14c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 28@30c. NUTS—Filberts, 13@14c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chilis walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts 6½@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 6¼@7½c.

GROCERIES—The distribution of staple and fancy groceries, though mostly in small amounts, make a very liberal aggregate, the day's sales comparing favorably with either of the preceding days of the week. In values there were no changes deserving mention. In sugars an unsettled feeling is still noticeable, but holders are confident that prices can not go much lower, and are not urging sales at any material concession. Coffees continue strong, with a tendency to advance. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@35c; O. G. Java, 31@31½c; Java, No. 2, 29½@29½c; fancy Rio, 26½@26½c; choice do, 26@26½c; prime Rio, 25½@25½c; good do, 24½@25c; common do, 23½@24½c; roasting do, 23@23½c; Singapore Java, 28@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25½@26½c; do, prime, 25½@26c; Maracaibo, 25½@26½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11½c; granulated, 11½@11½c; A standard, 10½@10½c; do, No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10½@10½c; extra C, 10½@10½c; C No. 2, 10@10½c; yellow C, No. 1, 10@10½c; choice brown, 9½@10c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; common do, 7½@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9½c; do prime, 9@9½c; do, fair, 8½@8½c; common, 7½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lilly, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champagne, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 5@7c; common, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are in good shipping demand and firm at $2.75@3.50 per brl in lots. Other fruits were rather quiet and without change. Grapes and pears are nearly out of season. We repeat: Lemons, $8.00@10.00 ℔ box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $10.00 per brl; California pears, $3.50@4.50 per case. Common to choice apples, $2.50@3.50 per brl from store; do in car lots, $2.75@3.50. Pears in brls, $6.00@8.00. Catawba grapes, 11½@12½c per lb; do, per basket, $1.00@1.25; cultivated cranberries (Cary's), $15.00 per brl; cultivated do, $12.00@14.00; Cape Cod do, $12.00@13.00 ℔ brl; wild do, $10.00@11.00. Quinces, $1.00@1.10 per basket. Sales include 18 cars, or 2,686 brls, apples (Heming's brand), as follows: 466 brls at $3.50; 703 brls at $3.30; 622 brls at $3.25; 300 brls at $3.15; 432 brls at $3.00; 146 brls at $2.95; also 1 car at $3.15; 4 cars at $3.00; 240 brls at $3.00@3.50.

HOPS—The market is very quiet. Owing to the scarcity of money and uncertainty in regard to the future, brewers are limiting their purchases to a few bales only, to meet daily necessities. Dealers do not apprehend any further decline, unless the scarcity of money should cause it. Bavarians cannot be imported and sold for less than 40c, it is said, unless there should be a decline in Bavaria. We repeat: Prime Western, 40@45c; New York State, 50c; Bavarians, 40@48c.

HAY—The demand continues moderate and chiefly on local account. Prices are unchanged. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.50; do, No. 2, $11.00@12.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.00@10.00; do, midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—A further reduction of 1c is noted in prices for hides. There is no demand from Eastern tanners, and the local dealers are buying only in a small way. The offerings here are not large, but it is understood that stocks have accumulated considerably in the country. The tendency of the market is still downward, owing to the continued depression of the hide and leather markets at the East. We quote: Green city butchers', 5c; green cured, light, 8c; do, heavy, 7c; part cured, 6@7c; green calf, 13c; veal kip, 10c; dry calf, 22c; dry kip, 20c; dry salted, 15@16c; dry flint, 17@18c; long-haired kip, 8c; deacon skins, 45@50c; grubby, scored, cut, or other-wise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand is still of a limited character, though probably equal to expectations. Prices are shaded a little for round lots. We quote:

Iron	3 6-10	@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
Cast blow steel	11½	@12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8½	@ 9c	℔ lb

LEATHER—There was nothing new to note in this market. The following prices are little better than nominal:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ℔ lb	40@	42
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	24@	26
Country upper	23@	25
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	75.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.85@	2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.56

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand continues moderate, and the market is tolerably steady at the quotations following:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $25.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 22@23c; do No. 1 stained, 19@20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 42c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 13c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—Continue in fair request at $4.50@4.62½ rates, as follows: 10@60d, per keg, $4.62½; 8d do, $4.87½; do, 6d, $5.12½; 4d and 5d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.62½; clinch, $7.00; 12½c off for 100 keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—Trade is rather quiet, and the prices are shaded now and then for cash, but not quotably lower, as follows: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—The inquiry was liberal and sales were effected at full yesterday's rates. Annexed are the quotations: Carbon, 17½@18c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 80c; do, current make, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 98c@$1.00; do boiled, $1.03@1.05; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—Were again in active demand and firm at $1.00@1.05 for early rose in car-lots, and $1.20@1.25 for the former, and $1.10 for the latter from store. We note the following sales: 2 cars Peachblows at $1.10, 2 cars Michigan do at $1.15, 1 car Early Rose at $1.00, all delivered; 300 bu peachblows from store at $1.20@1.25.

POULTRY AND GAME—Live poultry of all kinds was very dull, while there was a very fair inquiry for dressed, and choice sold readily at full prices. Mallard ducks were in large supply and slow at $2.00. Venison was also lower and very dull. Other game was in moderate request at about Friday's prices. We quote: Chickens, $2.00@2.50; do, dressed, $2.00@3.25; ducks, $2.50@2.75; geese, $5.00@8.50; turkeys, 10c; dressed do, 10@14c; prairie chickens, $3.25@3.75; partridges, $4.00; quail, $1.50@2.00; mallard ducks, $2.50 per doz; small ducks, $1.00; snipe, $1.00@1.50; venison saddles, 12½c.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was a trifle more active than on Friday and a shade easier. Quotable at $2.42½@2.65 for common to good. Fair flax sold at $1.50. Hungarian and buckwheat were in moderate request, and the former sold at 60c@65c; the latter at $1.10. We note sales of 150 bags good timothy at $2.65; 183 bags do at $2.60; 9 bags at $2.55; 96 bags at $2.50; 121 bags at $2.42½. 1 car fair flax at $1.55. 165 bags Hungarian at 65c; 73 bags do at 62c. 229 bags buckwheat at $1.10.

SALT—Was in good demand for the times, and prices are very steady under moderate stocks: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse diamond, C, $2.15; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; ground alum, $1.75.

TEAS—Remain firm at the following quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 40@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 85c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 50@65c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 50@60c; common do, 35@45c; colored Japan leaf, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, [illegible] good, [illegible]; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quiet and steady. We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 28@31c; common, 20@26c.

WOOD—Dealers report trade very quiet, and the market is less firm than a fortnight ago. We quote: Beech, $9.50@10.00; maple, $10.50@11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

WOOL—The market is lifeless, and prices are entirely nominal. Stocks here are very light and in the hands of a few dealers. It is thought the supply does not exceed 150,000 lbs. We quote:

Tub, washed, prime	[illegible]
Tub, washed, common to good	[illegible]
Common dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, XXXX, dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, medium light	[illegible]
Coarse, washed	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, fine	[illegible]
Super and extra pulled	[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday, Nov. 1.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,937	13,[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	3,036	29,752	1,479
Wednesday	2,059	29,180	[illegible]
Thursday	2,612	27,640	[illegible]
Friday	1,615	21,417	[illegible]
Saturday	1,000	13,500	
Total	13,259	135,[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding week last year	15,984	40,541	[illegible]

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	178	6,581	....
Tuesday	391	5,561	....
Wednesday	1,073	6,156	....
Thursday	212	9,569	....
Friday	1,240	11,529	[illegible]
Total	3,094	39,394	[illegible]

The arrivals from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, this year and last, were as follows:

RECEIVED IN 1873.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	50,530	581,245	[illegible]
February	45,019	378,750	[illegible]
March	63,836	271,626	[illegible]
April	64,249	292,908	[illegible]
May	51,602	251,361	[illegible]
June	65,380	245,860	[illegible]
July	75,297	244,550	[illegible]
August	67,731	234,145	[illegible]
September	65,394	220,512	[illegible]
October	63,845	325,716	[illegible]
Total	580,783	3,055,678	[illegible]

RECEIVED IN 1872.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	44,960	361,955	[illegible]
February	41,087	268,2[illegible]	[illegible]
March	53,176	170,735	[illegible]
April	58,393	169,149	[illegible]
May	71,799	255,259	[illegible]
June	63,449	254,714	[illegible]
July	58,429	212,030	[illegible]
August	64,463	219,405	[illegible]
September	56,744	214,728	[illegible]
October	64,957	229,304	[illegible]
Total	587,392	2,365,3[illegible]	[illegible]
Same period in 1871	513,245	1,923,3[illegible]	[illegible]

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that, in comparison with the corresponding period last year, our receipts to Nov. 1 show an increase of 36,391 cattle, and 690,332 hogs, while in comparison with 1871 there is an increase of 167,538 cattle, and 1,132,426 hogs. The receipts of sheep have been 4,130 head less than last year. Secretary Williams gives the receipts of live stock for October as follows: Cattle, 63,845; hogs, 325,716; sheep, 27,871. Shipments: Cattle, 34,[illegible]; hogs, 196,569; sheep, 5,472.

CATTLE—The past half-dozen days have witnessed no very pronounced change in any feature of the cattle market. There has been an entire absence of any appearance of activity in the demand from any source, and all grades of stock, from the lean, lank, through Texan, to the extra native steer, have been neglected at a further decline in prices. A glance at the table of shipments shows that up to Friday night only 3,094 head were forwarded east from this point. When it is understood that a considerable portion of this number went through in first hands, the utter demoralization of the shipping trade will, we think, be sufficiently apparent. Low and unremunerative as prices in this market now are, there is really little or no margin for shippers to work upon, and, by continuing in the market, they have incurred additional losses. The past four weeks have been disastrous ones to Eastern as well as Western shippers, and to say that that interest has been seriously crippled is putting it mildly. The purchases of local butchers have also been lighter than usual. The virtual opening of the packing season has furnished a large amount of cheap meats, which, among the poorer classes, are being substituted for the more expensive beef-steaks and roasts, while poultry and game, with which the market is now liberally supplied, are largely taking the place of beef upon the tables of those who are able to enjoy such luxuries. Feeders and packers have operated from day to day, but their purchases did not go far toward absorbing the 20,000 or more cattle on sale, and we find that after all demands have been satisfied, not fewer than 8,000 head remain in the yards unsold. The extreme range of the market was $1.50@6.00, the inside quotation for a drove of scallawag Texas cattle, and the outside for one or two bunches of fancy native steers. More than three-fourths of the sales, however, were at prices ranging downward from $4.00. Texas cattle have sold chiefly at $2.00@2.35 for through droves, and at $2.75@3.50 for Northern wintered. Some choice corn-fed fetched $4.50@4.75, but these were considered extreme figures. Stock cattle sold mostly at $2.50@3.25 for common rough thin lots to good thrifty young steers of from 900 to 1,050 lbs. In rare instances $3.50@3.75 was paid. Common to good butchers was a drug at $2.25@3.25.

To-day trade was at a stand-still, the forenoon's sales amounting to less than 300 head. Late in the day there was a trifle more inquiry, but only a few transfers were effected, and the market closed as it opened, dull, weak, and unsettled.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.60@5.[illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.25@5.[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.[illegible]
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.[illegible]
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.[illegible]@2.[illegible]

HOGS—The past week has been a notable one in this branch of trade. The arrivals have been the largest ever reported for any week in October, and have rarely been exceeded in any previous week. The receipts for the corresponding week of last year were 40,541, or less than one-third as large as for the week under review. The effect upon values has not been as serious as might reasonably have been anticipated, though the depreciation has been great enough to insure loss to the shipper in at least a majority of instances. The fact that the weather was continuously cold, so that packers could with safety continue operations, alone prevented a much more serious decline. But for their presence there is no reason to doubt that prices would have gone to $3.00@3.50, instead of to $3.50@3.[illegible], where they now range. The regular packing season did not open until to-day, in view of which fact the undue haste exhibited by Western shippers during the past week, in deluging the market with 125,000 hogs, is not easily accounted for. If this is a fair sample of what the season's receipts are to be, evidently the bottom of prices is not yet reached. The fact that much of this year's corn-crop was frost-bitten, and therefore not in a condition to keep, will probably result in an early marketing of the hog crop, and upon this supposition is based the belief that prices will rule materially higher at the close than during the opening weeks of the packing season. The number slaughtered by packers during October was 73,650, against 31,571 for same period last year, and 10,350 in 1871.

To-day there was only a small demand either from local or outside buyers, and, under a large supply (the fresh receipts were 14,000), prices were again weak and unsettled, ruling 5@10c lower than at the close of trade yesterday. The choicest light weights were not sold at over $3.80, while heavy hogs were a drug at $3.50@3.75. A few selected bacon lots were taken early at $4.00, but that figure was not obtainable after 10 o'clock. The pens are full of unsold stock, and the market closed dull and weak at $3.50@3.75 for heavy, and $3.60@3.80 for light.

SHEEP—The sheep market remains dull at $2.[illegible]@3.25 for poor to medium, and at $3.50@4.00 for good to choice mutton qualities. Most of the week's sales were at $2.00@3.50. Shippers were not in the market yesterday, when they took about 900 head. A good many are left over, and the market may be considered weak at the above quotations.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, Oct. [illegible]
The firm of HODGES & CO. is hereby dissolved. Either party will sign in liquidation.
JAMES B. HODGES,
STEPHEN B. BUDD.

CHICAGO, Oct. [illegible]
The undersigned have this day associated themselves in a copartnership for the purpose of importing, jobbing, and retailing Fine Groceries, [illegible] Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, under the firm name of CADY, HODGES & CO.
HENRY CADY,
JAMES B. HODGES,
STEPHEN B. BUDD.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE COURTS.

Troubles of a Woman Who Married a Man with an Alias.

Three Indictments Found Against Young, the Money-Order Forger.

Petitions for Ascertainment of Damages—Stone-Cutters' Troubles.

Bankruptcy Items—Criminals Sentenced—The Courts in Brief.

Mary A. Davis on Saturday filed a bill for divorce against her husband, Aaron Noble Davis. She states that she was married in February, 1856, to Davis, who had then the name of Charles Everson, and who is also called Charles Davis. Since the marriage, she and Aaron Noble Davis, alias Charles Everson, alias Charles Davis, have lived in various places, and from September, 1870, until April, 1873, in Chicago, on which last date Davis deserted complainant, leaving her with no means of support, thus belying the title of Noble Davis. In June, 1873, at Toledo, Ohio, he made a pretended marriage with one Elizabeth Davis, and lived with her for some time, and has thus at divers times and places committed adultery with her. To cap the climax and break the remaining laws of the Decalogue, the defendant, in February, 1873, attempted to cut complainant's throat, inflicting a severe wound with a knife. The much-named defendant is a follower of Old Neptune on a small scale, as a fresh-water tar, and earns thereby about $90 a month, and complainant asks, in addition to a divorce, that she may have a portion of this monthly allowance, and that she may be allowed to have, as a legal alias, her maiden name of Mary A. Vorce.

INDICTMENTS BY THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court have found three indictments against John Young, the notorious Post-Office money-order forger. Two indictments were for forging money-orders Nos. 20,142 and 20,143, purporting to be issued by the Postmaster at Oshkosh, Wis., and payable at Kankakee, Ill., and the third indictment was for passing such order No. 20,142. Young was arraigned on Saturday, and pleaded "Not guilty" to all the charges. His bail was fixed by Judge Blodgett at $5,000 in each charge, in default of which he was remanded.

Samuel Ellison was indicted for unlawfully opening a letter, being in the postal service of the United States, and taking therefrom a United States note of the value of $2. The bail was fixed at $5,000. Frederick Goebel was indicted as an accessory to Ellison, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000.

Benjamin and Joseph Rosenback were indicted for offering for sale a large quantity, to-wit, fifty boxes, of cigars without the same being properly stamped. Bail was fixed at $500, which was found.

Betty Whelan was indicted for presenting to David Blakely, the Pension Agent, a claim purporting to be for a pension due one Ann Fleming, for the sum of $28.

An indictment was found against Joseph Story (no relation, it is hoped, to Wilbur F.,) for stealing 500 letters from the mail at Winona, Ill. The bail was set at $5,000.

PETITIONS FOR ASCERTAINMENT OF DAMAGES.

The City of Chicago on Saturday filed two petitions in the Superior Court for ascertaining the damage occasioned by opening streets. One was for opening and widening McGrath street to the width of 66 feet through Young's subdivision of the west five acres of s. e. ¼ of n. w. ¼ of Sec. 18, 39, 14, to Leavitt street, making the same on a line with that part of said McGrath street east of the proposed opening or extension. The expense is estimated at $6,800.

The other petition was for opening Fairfield avenue to the width of 66 feet, through V. C. Turner's subdivision of Lot 4 in s. ½ of s. e. ¼ of Sec. 12, 39, 13, by condemning therefor the west 4 4-10 feet of Sublot 14 of subdivision of part of Lots 1, 2, and 3 of said V. C. Turner's subdivision of Lot 4 in s. ½ of s. e. ¼ of Sec. 12, 39, 13, the estimated cost of which will be $5,200.

STONE-CUTTERS IN TROUBLE.

Edward J. Bush and James Hagan, stone-cutters, complain of Peter Marr for the non-performance of a contract. They state that in August they made an agreement with Marr to cut certain stone for the First Precinct Police Station, for the sum of $7,100. Marr had previously contracted to build the police station for $20,500. Complainants have gone on furnishing stone to the amount of $6,300, leaving $800 worth, which will be furnished in the next two weeks. Marr has paid $4,525.43 on account, leaving still due $1,724.57. A few days ago he gave them an order on the City Comptroller for $800, but before they cashed it he instructed Mr. Burley not to pay the order, and he accordingly refused to pay it. Marr has drawn $10,000, and complainants charge that he is insolvent, and will draw the remainder, thus leaving them remediless. They, therefore, ask that Burley may be enjoined from paying over the whole amount due on the contract; that Marr may be restrained from drawing the entire sum, and that an account may be had between themselves and Marr to ascertain what is due.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the case of Munn, Norton & Scott, an order was entered for the second and third dividend meetings to be held the 22d day of November, 1873, at the Register's office.

An absolute order of dismissal was entered in the case of Jacob Mooney.

The Rock Island and Moline Manufacturing Company was referred to Register J. T. Morgan, at Monmouth, Ill.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Saturday was sentence day in the Criminal Court. The following are the most important:

George Eckelshire, for the larceny of a horse and buggy, was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

Charles Patch, for burglary, and stealing knives, forks, and spoons, was deemed entitled to two years at Joliet.

John Hallen was found guilty of assault with intent to kill, and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

Edward McLean, Edward Burke, and Joseph Gorman, three gamins, were tried for petty larceny and sentenced; Gorman for one month and the others for three months in the House of Correction.

Henry Pearson was given a year in the Penitentiary for stealing bank notes.

John Keenan, convicted of the larceny of a horse, got off with the easy punishment of one day in the county jail.

COUNTY COURT.

The will of Thomas Kennedy was proved and letters testamentary granted to Sophia Granger, as President of the St. Francis Xavier Academy as successor in office of Ann Drum, under a bond of $14,000.

Letters of administration were granted to William T. Baker on the estate of Eliza Baker, under a bond of $10,000.

The will of Martha Reardon was proved and letters testamentary granted to Patrick W. Reardon on his filing a bond of $80,000.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

John Miller, Otway Watson, James I. Minshall, and Charles A. Belden, trading as Miller, Watson & Co., entered up judgment by confession against Henry E. Picket, on a note of $8,000, dated July 8, and payable on demand with interest at 20 per cent after maturity, such rate being the measure of liquidated damages.

Two judgments were also entered in favor of the same above mentioned plaintiffs against William Hassborough, one for $3,216 and the other for $5,477.78.

Permelia Martin commenced an action in debt against William Stevens and Thomas Wilcox for $1,000.

The petit juries in all the State Courts were discharged until Wednesday next, so as to enable them to vote.

THE CALL.

Judge Rose will call the docket of ante-fire cases from No. 1 to No. 20, sitting in the room formerly occupied by Judge Porter.

Judge Jameson will take up the State street condemnation cases, sitting in the room on the west side of the building occupied by Judge Murphy.

Judge Tree will call Nos. 576, 472, 1,132, 788.

Judge Booth announces no call for Monday.

Judge Blodgett will take up revenue cases to-day.

Whither Are We Drifting?

The [illegible] of financial corruption at last [illegible] Western City of Wyandotte in its frightful spell, and the victimized town's glorious newspaper, the *Enterprise*, is aroused to the full perils of the situation. It announces the shameful fact under the heading of "Malfeasance in Office! Corruption! Fraud! The Poundmaster a Defaulter! How the People are Swindled!" Some one got a suspicion that the Poundmaster had a "ring" all to himself, and he was jerked up before the Common Council and asked to explain, when he presented the following bill:

Recets	$7.50
Pade out	8.70

The young city was astonished, and the *Enterprise* says: "With the illustrious example of the New York *Times* before us, we have, at an enormous expense, obtained the damning evidence of the Poundmaster's peculations." In other words, it has discovered that the official's "recets" have been over $30, with two-thirds of the county to hear from. This is an age of corruption in high places, and every honest man will rejoice to hear the *Enterprise* explain: "Fully resolved to protect the interests of the public, we dare the rage of dishonest officials. Citizens of Wyandotte! we cannot be coerced or bribed to suppress the record."

JOHN STUART MILL.

Extracts from His Autobiography.

From the New York Tribune, Oct. 31.

The "Autobiography" of John Stuart Mill has just appeared in London, from the press of Messrs. Longmans, Green, Reader & Dyer. It makes an octavo volume of a little over 300 pages of large print, and is given to the public without preface, or introduction, or note of any kind. From an advance copy we give the following extracts. In the introduction to the sketch of his childhood and early education, Mr. Mill says:

"I do not for a moment imagine that any part of what I have to relate can be interesting to the public as a narrative, or as being connected with myself. But I have thought that in an age which education and its improvement are the subject of more, if not of profounder, study than at any former period of English history, it may be useful that there should be some record of an education which was unusual and remarkable, and which, whatever else it might have done, has proved how much more than is commonly supposed may be taught, in those early years, which, in the common modes of what is called instruction, are little better than wasted. It has also seemed to me that in an age of transition in opinions there may be somewhat both of interest and of benefit in noting the successive phases of any mind which was always pressing forward, equally ready to learn either from its own thoughts or from those of others. But a motive which weighs more with me than either of these is a desire to make acknowledgment of the debts which my intellectual and moral development owes to other persons, some of them of recognized eminence, others less known than they deserve to be, and the one to whom most of all is due, one whom the world had no opportunity of knowing."

HE STUDIES GREEK AND ARITHMETIC.

Of his early studies he writes:

"I have no remembrance of the time when I began to learn Greek. I have been told that it was when I was three years old. My earliest recollection on the subject is that of committing to memory what my father termed vocables, being lists of common Greek words, with their signification in English, which he wrote out for me on cards. Of grammar, until some years later, I learnt no more than the inflexions of the nouns and verbs, but, after a course of vocables, proceeded at once to translation; and I faintly remember going through Æsop's Fables, the first Greek book which I read. The Anabasis, which I remember better, was the second. I learnt no Latin until my 8th year. At that time I had, under my father's tuition, a number of Greek prose authors, among whom I remember the whole of Herodotus, and of Xenophon's Cyropædia, and Memorials of Socrates; some of the lives of the philosophers by Diogenes Laertius; part of Lucian, and Isocrates ad Demonicum, and Ad Nicoclem. I also read, in 1813, the first six dialogues (in the common arrangement) of Plato, from the Euthyphron to the Theoctetus inclusive: which last dialogue, I venture to think, would have been better omitted, as it was totally impossible I should understand it. . . . The only thing besides Greek that I learnt as a lesson in this part of my childhood was arithmetic. This, also, my father taught me; it was the task of the evenings, and I well remember its disagreeableness. But the lessons were only a part of the daily instruction I received. Much of it consisted in the books I read myself, and my father's discourses to me during our walks. From 1810 to the end of 1813 we were living in Newington Green, then an almost rustic neighborhood. My father's health required considerable and constant exercise, and he walked habitually before breakfast, generally in the green lanes toward Hornsey. In these walks I always accompanied him, and with my earliest recollections of green fields and wild flowers is mingled that of the account I gave him daily of what I had read the day before. To the best of my remembrance, this was a voluntary rather than a prescribed exercise. I made notes on slips of paper while reading, and from these in the morning walks I told the story to him; for the books were chiefly histories, of which I read in this manner a great number—Robertson's histories, Hume, Gibbon, but my greatest delight then and for long afterward was Watson's Philip the Second and Third. The heroic defense of the Knights of Malta against the Turks and of the revolted Provinces of the Netherlands against Spain excited in me an intense and lasting interest. Next to Watson, my favorite historical reading was Hooke's History of Rome. Of Greece I had seen at that time no regular history, except school abridgements and the last two or three volumes of a translation of Rollin's Ancient History, beginning with Philip of Macedon. But I read with great delight Langhorne's translation of Plutarch. In English history, beyond the time at which Hume leaves off, I remember reading Burnett's History of His Own Time, though I cared little for anything in it except the wars and battles; and the historical part of the "Annual Register," from the beginning to about 1788, where the volume my father borrowed for me from Mr. Bentham left off. I felt a lively interest in Frederic of Prussia during his difficulties, and in Paoli, the Corsican patriot; but when I came to the American war, I took my place like a child, as I was (until set right by my father), on the wrong side, because it was called the English side."

HE WRITES HISTORIES AND VERSES.

Among other books which he read under his father's direction were: Millar's Historical View of the English Government, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, McCrie's Life of John Knox, Anson's Voyages, Hawkesworth's Voyages Round the World; but of children's books he had scarcely any, though among those he had, Robinson Crusoe was pre-eminent, and continued to delight him through his boyhood. Of his first efforts in composition he writes:

"A voluntary exercise, to which throughout my boyhood I was much addicted, was what I called writing histories. I successively composed a Roman history, picked out of Hooke; an abridgment of the Ancient Universal History; a history of Holland, from my favorite Watson and from an anonymous compilation; and in my 11th and 12th years I occupied myself with writing what I flattered myself was something serious. This was no less than a History of the Roman Government, compiled (with the assistance of Hooke) from Livy and Dionysius; of which I wrote as much as would have made an octavo volume, extending to the epoch of the Licinian Laws. It was, in fact, an account of the struggles between the patricians and plebeians, which now engrossed all the interest in my mind which I had previously felt in the mere wars and conquests of the Romans. I discussed all the constitutional points as they arose; though quite ignorant of Niebuhr's researches, I, by such lights as my father had given me, vindicated the Agrarian Laws on the evidence of Livy, and upheld, to the best of my ability, the Roman Democratic party. A few years later, in my contempt for my childish efforts, I destroyed all these papers, not then anticipating that I should ever feel any curiosity about my first attempts at writing and reasoning."

Another kind of composition was writing verses.

"The verses," he says, "I was required to write were English. When I first read Pope's Homer, I ambitiously attempted to compose something of the same kind, and achieved so much as one book of a continuation of the Iliad. There, probably, the spontaneous promptings of my poetical ambition would have stopped; but the exercise, begun from choice, was continued by command. My father generally left me to choose my own subjects, which, as far as I remember, were mostly addresses to some mythological personage or allegorical abstraction; but he made me translate into English verse many of Horace's shorter poems; I also remember his giving me Thomson's 'Winter' to read, and afterward making me attempt (without book) to write something myself on the same subject. The verses I wrote were, of course the merest rubbish, nor did I ever attain any facility of versification, but the practice may have been useful in making it easier for me, at a later period, to acquire readiness of expression. In a subsequent state of boyhood, when these exercises had ceased to be compulsory, like most youthful writers I wrote tragedies; under the inspiration not so much of Shakspeare as of Joanna Baillie, whose 'Constantine Paleologus' in particular appeared to me one of the most glorious of human compositions. I still think it one of the best dramas of the last two centuries."

He was also fond of experimental science. About the age of 12 he began to study logic.

"I began at once with the Organon, and read it to the Analytics, inclusive, but profited little by the Posterior Analytics, which belong to a branch of speculation I was not yet ripe for. Contemporaneously with the Organon, my father made me read the whole or parts of several of the Latin treatises on the scholastic logic; giving each day to him, in our walks, a minute account of what I had read, and answering his numerous and searching questions. After this, I went in a similar manner through the 'Computatio sive Logica' of Hobbes, a work of a much higher order of thought than the books of the school logicians, and which he estimated very highly; in my own opinion beyond its merits, great as these are.

"I know of nothing, in my education, to which I think myself more indebted for whatever capacity of thinking I have attained. The first intellectual operation in which I arrived at any proficiency was dissecting a bad argument and finding in what part the fallacy lay; and, though whatever capacity of this sort I attained, was due to the fact that it was an intellectual exercise in which I was most perseveringly drilled by my father, yet it is also true that the school logic, and the mental habits acquired in studying it, were among the principal instruments of this drilling. I am persuaded that nothing in modern education tends so much, when properly used, to form exact thinkers, who attach a precise meaning to words and propositions, and are not imposed on by vague, loose, or ambiguous terms. The boasted influence of mathematical studies is nothing to it; for in mathematical processes none of the real difficulties of correct ratiocination occur. It is also a study peculiarly adapted to an early stage in the education of philosophical students since it does not presuppose the slow process of acquiring, by experience and reflection, valuable thoughts of their own."

HIS RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

In 1819 his father took him through a course of political economy, his principal books being Ricardo's and Adam Smith's. Of his religious belief he writes:

"I was brought up from the first without any religious belief, in the ordinary acceptation of the term. My father, educated in the creed of Scotch Presbyterianism, had by his own studies and reflections been early led to reject not only the belief of Revelation, but the foundations of what is commonly called Natural Religion. . . . It would have been wholly inconsistent with my father's ideas of duty to allow me to acquire impressions contrary to his convictions and feelings respecting religion, and he impressed upon me from the first that the manner in which the world came into existence was a subject on which nothing was known; that the question, 'Who made me?' cannot be answered, because we have no experience or authentic information from which to answer it, and that any answer only throws the difficulty a step farther back, since the question immediately presents itself, 'Who made God?' He, at the same time, took care that I should be acquainted with what had been thought by mankind on these impenetrable problems. I have mentioned at how early an age he made me a reader of ecclesiastical history, and he taught me to take the strongest interest in the Reformation, as the great and decisive contest against priestly tyranny for liberty of thought.

"I am thus one of the very few examples, in this country, of one who has, not thrown off religious belief, but never had it; I grew up in a negative state with regard to it. I looked upon the modern exactly as I did upon the ancient religion, as something which in no way concerned me. It did not seem to me more strange that English people should believe what I did not, than that the men I read of in Herodotus should have done so. History had made the variety of opinions among mankind a fact familiar to me, and this was but a prolongation of that fact. This point in my early education had, however, incidentally, one bad consequence deserving notice. In giving me an opinion contrary to that of the world, my father thought it necessary to give it as one which could not prudently be avowed to the world. This lesson of keeping my thoughts to myself at that early age was attended with some moral disadvantages. . . . I remember two occasions in my boyhood on which I felt myself placed in the alternative of avowal or hypocrisy, and in both cases I avowed my disbelief and defended it. The great advance in liberty of discussion, which is one of the most important differences between the present time and that of my childhood, has greatly altered the moralities of this question. . . . On religion in particular, the time appears to me to have come when it is the duty of all who, being qualified in point of knowledge, have on mature consideration satisfied themselves that the current opinions are not only false but hurtful, to make their dissent known; at least, if they are among those whose station or reputation gives their opinion a chance of being attended to. Such an avowal would put an end, at once and forever, to the vulgar prejudice that what is called, very improperly, unbelief, is connected with any bad qualities either of mind or heart. The world would be astonished if it knew how great a proportion of its brightest ornaments—of those most distinguished even in popular estimation for wisdom and virtue—are complete skeptics in religion; many of them refraining from avowal, less from personal considerations than from conscious, though now, in my opinion, a most mistaken apprehension, lest by speaking out what would tend to weaken existing beliefs, and by consequence (as they suppose) existing restraints, they should do harm instead of good."

WHAT HE THOUGHT OF BENTHAMISM.

After the residence of a year in France, during which he became deeply imbued with Continental Liberalism, Mr. Mill returned to England and resumed his studies, and the work which at this period had the greatest effect upon his subsequent career was Dumont's Traité de Legislation, a translation of the principal speculations of Bentham.

"The reading of this book was an epoch in my life; one of the turning points in my mental history. My previous education had been, in a certain sense, already a course of Benthamism. The Benthamic standard of 'the greatest happiness' was that which I had always been taught to apply; I was even familiar with an abstract discussion of it, forming an episode in an unpublished dialogue on Government, written by my father on the Platonic model. Yet in the first pages of Bentham it burst upon me with all the force of novelty. The feeling rushed upon me that all previous moralists were superseded, and that here, indeed, was the commencement of a new era in thought. This impression is strengthened by the manner in which Bentham put into scientific form the application of the happiness principle to the morality of actions, by analyzing the various classes and orders of their consequences. But what struck me at that time most of all was the Classification of Offenses, which is much more clear, compact, and imposing in Dumont's reduction than in the original work of Bentham, from which it was taken. Logic and the dialectics of Plato, which had formed so large a part of my previous training, had given me a strong relish for accurate classification; and when I found scientific classification applied to the great and complex subject of Punishable Acts, under the guidance of the ethical principle of Pleasurable and Painful Consequences, followed out in the method of detail introduced into these subjects by Bentham, I felt taken up to an eminence from which I could survey a vast mental domain, and see stretching out into the distance intellectual results beyond all computation. . . . When I laid down the last volume of the Traité I had become a different being. . . . I now had opinions; a creed, a doctrine, a philosophy; in one among the best senses of the word, a religion; the inculcation and diffusion of which could be made the principal outward purposes of a life. And I had a grand conception laid before me of changes to be effected in the condition of mankind through that doctrine."

In 1823 he was appointed clerk in the East India Company service, and soon began to write for the newspapers. On this latter topic he says:

"Writing for the press cannot be recommended as a permanent resource to any one qualified to accomplish anything in the higher departments of literature or thought; not only on account of the uncertainty of this means of livelihood, especially if the writer has a conscience, and will not consent to serve any opinions except his own; but also because the writings by which one can live are not the writings which themselves live, and are never those in which the writer does his best. Books destined to form future thinkers take too much time to write, and when written come, in general, too slowly into notice and repute to be relied on for subsistence. Those who have to support themselves by their pen must depend on literary drudgery, or at best on writings addressed to the multitude, and can employ in the pursuits of their own choice only such time as they can spare from those of necessity, which is generally less than the leisure allowed by office occupations, while the effect on the mind is far more enervating and fatiguing. The first writings of mine which got into print were two letters published toward the end of 1822, in the *Traveller* evening newspaper. The *Traveller* (which afterward grew into the *Globe and Traveller*, by the purchase and incorporation of the *Globe*) was then the property of the well-known political economist, Col. Torrens. Col. Torrens himself wrote much of the political economy of his paper; and had at this time made an attack upon some opinion of Ricardo and my father, to which, at my father's instigation, I attempted an answer, and Coulson, out of consideration for my father and good-will to me, inserted it. There was a reply by Torrens, to which I again rejoined. I soon after attempted something considerably more ambitious. The prosecutions of Richard Carlile and his wife and sister for publications hostile to Christianity, were then exciting much attention, and nowhere more than among the people I frequented. Freedom of discussion even in politics, much more in religion, was at that time far from being, even in theory, the conceded point which it at least seems to be now; and the holders of obnoxious opinions had to be always ready to argue and reargue for the liberty of expressing them. I wrote a series of five letters under the signature of Wickliffe, going over the whole length and breadth of the question of free publication of all opinions on religion, and offered them to the *Morning Chronicle*. Three of them were published in January and February, 1823."

HIS MENTAL DEJECTION, AND HOW IT WAS CURED.

In 1826 a crisis occurred in his mental history. It was in the autumn. His nerves were unstrung. His object in life was to reform the world. He thus describes his condition:

"In this frame of mind it occurred to me to put the question directly to myself: 'Suppose that all your objects in life were realized; that all the changes in institutions and opinions which you are looking forward to could be completely effected at this very instant, would this be a great joy and happiness to you?' And an irrepressible self-consciousness distinctly answered, 'No!' At this my heart sank within me; the whole foundation on which my life was constructed fell down. All my happiness was to have been found in the continual pursuit of this end. The end has ceased to charm, and how could there ever again be any interest in the means? I seemed to have nothing left to live for. At first I hoped the cloud would pass away of itself; but it did not. A night's sleep, the sovereign remedy for the smaller vexations of life, had no effect on it. I awoke to a renewed consciousness of the woful fact. I carried it with me into all companies, into all occupations. Hardly anything had power to cause me even a few minutes' oblivion of it. For some months the cloud seemed to grow thicker and thicker. The lines in Coleridge's 'Dejection'—I was not then acquainted with them—exactly describe my case:

> A grief without a pang, void, dark, and drear,
> A drowsy, stifled, unimpassioned grief,
> Which finds no natural outlet or relief
> In word, or sigh, or tear.

"In vain I sought relief from my favorite books; those memorials of past nobleness and greatness from which I had always hitherto drawn strength and animation. I read them now without feeling, or with the accustomed feeling minus all its charm; and I became persuaded that my love of mankind, and of excellence for its own sake, had worn itself out. I sought no comfort by speaking to others of what I felt. If I had loved any one sufficiently to make confiding my griefs a necessity, I should not have been in the condition I was. I felt, too, that mine was not an interesting, or in any way respectable, distress. There was nothing in it to attract sympathy. Advice, if I had known where to seek it, would have been most precious. The words of Macbeth to the physician often occurred to my thoughts. But there was no one on whom I could build the faintest hope of such assistance. . . . Two lines of Coleridge, in whom alone of all writers I have found a true description of what I felt, were often in my thoughts, not at this time (for I had never read them), but in a later period of the same mental malady:

> 'Work without hope draws nectar in a sieve,
> And hope without an object cannot live.'

In all probability my case was by no means so peculiar as I fancied it, and I doubt not that many others have passed through a similar state; but the idiosyncrasies of my education had given to the general phenomenon a special character, which made it seem the natural effect of causes that it was hardly possible for time to remove. I frequently asked myself, if I could, or if I was bound to go on living, when life must be passed in this manner. I generally answered to myself, that I did not think I could possibly bear it beyond a year. When, however, not more than half that duration of time had elapsed, a small ray of light broke in upon my gloom. I was reading, accidentally, Marmontel's 'Memoirs,' and came to the passage which relates his father's death, the distressed position of the family, and the sudden inspiration by which he, then a mere boy, felt and made them feel that he would be everything to them—would supply the place of all that they had lost. A vivid conception of the scene and its feelings came over me, and I was moved to tears. From this moment my burden grew lighter. The oppression of the thought that all feeling was dead within me was gone. I was no longer hopeless; I was not a rock or a stone. I had still, it seemed, some of the material out of which all worth of character and all capacity for happiness are made. Relieved from my ever present sense of irremediable wretchedness, I gradually found that the ordinary incidents of life could again give me some pleasure; that I could again find enjoyment, not intense, but sufficient for cheerfulness, in sunshine and sky, in books, in conversation, in public affairs; and that there was, once more, excitement, though of a moderate kind, in exerting myself for my opinions, and for the public good. Thus the cloud gradually drew off, and I again enjoyed life; and though I had several relapses, some of which lasted many months, I never again was as miserable as I had been.

. . . .

"I now began to find meaning in the things which I had read or heard about the importance of poetry and art as instruments of human culture. But it was some time longer before I began to know this by personal experience. The only one of the imaginative arts in which I had from childhood taken great pleasure was music; the best effect of which (and in this it surpasses perhaps every other art) consists in exciting enthusiasm; in winding up to a high pitch those feelings of an elevated kind which are already in the character, but to which this excitement gives a glow and a fervor, which, though transitory at its utmost height, is precious for sustaining them at other times. This effect of music I had often experienced; but, like all my pleasurable susceptibilities, it was suspended during the gloomy period. I had sought relief again and again from this quarter, but found none. After the tide had turned, and I was in process of recovery, I had been helped forward by music, but in a much less elevated manner. I at this time first became acquainted with Weber's Oberon, and the extreme pleasure which I drew from its delicious melodies did me good, by showing me a source of pleasure to which I was as susceptible as ever. The good, however, was much impaired by the thought that the pleasure of music (as is quite true of such pleasure as this was, that of mere tune) fades with familiarity, and requires either to be revived by intermittence, or fed by continual novelty. And it is very characteristic both of my then state, and of the general tone of my mind at this period of my life, that I was seriously tormented by the thought of the exhaustibility of musical combinations."

HIS MARRIAGE.

Of his marriage and his wife he thus speaks:

"Between the time of which I have now spoken and the present took place the most important events of my private life. The first of these was my marriage, in April, 1851, to the lady whose incomparable worth had made her friendship the greatest source to me both of happiness and of improvement during many years in which we never expected to be in any closer relation to one another. Ardently as I should have aspired to this complete union of our lives at any time in the course of my existence at which it had been practicable, I as much as my wife would far rather have foregone the privilege forever than have owed it to the premature death of one for whom I had the sincerest respect and she the strongest affection. That event, however, having taken place in July, 1849, it was granted to me to derive from that evil my own greatest good, by adding to the partnership of thought, feeling, and writing which had long existed, a partnership of our entire existence. For seven and a half years that blessing was mine—for seven and a half only! I can say nothing which could describe, even in the faintest manner, what that loss was and is. But because I know that she would have wished it, I endeavor to make the best of what life I have left, and to work on for her purposes with such diminished strength as can be derived from thoughts of her and communion with her memory.

"When two persons have their thoughts and speculations completely in common; when all subjects of intellectual or moral interest are discussed between them in daily life, and are probed to much greater depths than are usually or conveniently sounded in writings intended for general readers, when they set out from the same principles, and arrive at their conclusions by processes pursued jointly, it is of little consequence, in respect to the question of originality, which of them holds the pen; the one who contributes least to the composition may contribute most to the thought; the writings which result are the joint product of both, and it must often be impossible to disentangle their respective parts, and affirm that this belongs to one and that to the other. In this wide sense, not only during the years of our married life, but during many of the years of confidential friendship which preceded, all my published writings were as much her work as mine, her share in them constantly increasing as years advanced.

"The first of my books in which her share was conspicuous was the 'Principles of Political Economy.' The 'System of Logic' owed little to her except in the minuter matters of composition, in which respect my writings both great and small have largely benefited by her accurate and clear-sighted criticism. The chapter of the Political Economy which has had a greater influence on opinion than all the rest, that on 'The Probable Future of the Laboring Classes,' is entirely due to her; in the first draft of the book, that chapter did not exist. She pointed out the need of such a chapter, and the extreme imperfection of the book without it; she was the cause of my writing it; and the more general part of the chapter, the statement and discussion of the two opposite theories respecting the proper condition of the laboring classes, was wholly an exposition of her thoughts, often in words taken from her own lips."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Between 1,200 and 1,500 executions have been issued against oil operators in Butler County, Pa., during the last six months.

—With a total lack of professional courtesy, some Sherburne County, Minn., wolves chased a couple of lawyers five miles.

—Some of the manufacturing establishments of New Castle and Sharon, Del., have issued scrip in order to carry them through until currency becomes more plentiful.

—The members of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention are to be presented by the city of Philadelphia with the desks and chairs occupied by them in that body.

—Clearfield County (Pa.) is troubled with a drove of wolves, and to keep them from the doors of residents in the vicinity of their depredations the minds of quite a number of persons are exercised.

—It is estimated that there are at least 10,000 men out of employment in the City of Pittsburgh. In no other place have the monetary difficulties worked more disastrous results.

—George Jaques, who so magnificently endowed the Worcester (Mass.) City Hospital, failed to make any provision for his own monument, and accordingly the city has just erected a fine memorial over his grave.

—We learn that a terrible snow-storm has been raging along the line of the Southern Minnesota Railroad since yesterday morning, and that drifts are large. Even yesterday, Worth Prentiss' train had difficulty getting through some of the drifts. To-day the storm has increased in fury, our informant stating that it snows as hard to-day as it did any day last winter. And yet November has not arrived.—*La Crosse Democrat, Oct. 30.*

—The Ottawa (Canada) *Citizen* says that a most extraordinary migration of wild fowls took place on Sunday evening. From 8:30 p. m. until 3 o'clock Monday morning, immense flocks of plover, wild geese, and ducks passed over the city in a continuous stream. There must have been millions in the flocks, and it is described as the most extraordinary migration ever known in that section of country. A similar migration was noticed by many in Quebec on the Sunday referred to.

—Theodore Faure sued Maxime Mousvoisin in the Court of Common Pleas, claiming $20,000 damages for having alienated the affections of Faure's wife. Faure and Mousvoisin were partners in the fur business, and lived in adjoining houses in Sixty-seventh street. They are natives of France, though residing in this country for many years. Faure is 60 years old, and the father of seven children. Mousvoisin was divorced from his wife five years ago. An infant child left in his charge was taken care of by Mrs. Faure. The acts of infidelity between him and Mrs. Faure, alleged to have occurred two years ago, were testified to by her youngest daughter. Mrs. Faure is now living with her daughters in the same house with her husband. The jury have the plaintiff a verdict for $10,000.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A FULL STOCK OF groceries and fixtures; three years' lease; cash store, doing first-class business. Good reasons for selling it. For further intelligence call at 605 Mitchell-st.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS NOW PAYing from $5,000 to $10,000 per year for sale. Capital required about $4,000. Address C 52, Tribune office.

A GOOD VARIETY OF DESIRABLE BUSINESS chances and real estate for sale and to exchange, in loan office, 134 Dearborn-st., Room 22. P. SABADY.

A SMALL STOCK OF HARDWARE, WITH STORE fixtures, for sale cheap. Will take real estate in part payment. HOBART & BARKER, 16 North Canal-st.

BUSINESS INTERESTS FOR SALE AND TO EXchange for real estate, inside, suburban, and country real estate to exchange for stocks of merchandise. KIMBALL & CO., Room 17, Methodist Church Block.

I WANT TO SELL MY RESTAURANT, NO. 80 Dearborn-st. I can satisfactorily prove that this is decidedly a splendid bargain. Call and see for yourself from 11:30 to 2 o'clock.

MUST BE SOLD ON ACCOUNT OF CHANGE IN business, one of the best dining-rooms in the city, near the Northwestern Depot. Will sell for cash. 210 South Water-st., corner of Fifth-av.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. APPLY ON the premises, 164 Ashland-av., corner Indiana-st., or at 222 East Randolph-st.

THE "MARBLE PILLAR," ONE OF THE FINEST sample-rooms in the city, on the corner of LaSalle and Randolph-sts., two doors west of Hooley's Theatre, for sale, on account of my health and change of business. ALBERT MICHELSON, proprietor, 155 East Randolph.

THOMAS & CO., BUSINESS CHANCE BROKERS, 48 South Clark-st., the oldest established business chance office in Chicago. If you want to purchase a business of any description, call upon us; our usual list of Sunday advertisements is suspended owing to its being election week. We have over 250 chances entirely in our hands for sale or trade, and which can be had at bargains. Call and see us.

$1,000 WILL BUY A RETIRING PARTNER'S half-interest in a long-established cash business, paying a clear profit of $500 per month. Stock on hand for amount asked. This is a rare chance and will bear investigation. Cash only need call at 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

$10,000 CASH ONLY WILL BUY A HALF interest in a highly genteel cash manufacturing business, paying a clear profit of $10,000 per annum. Business is first-class in every respect. Stock on hand, from $12,000 to $15,000, and free from incumbrance. Apply at Room 21, 122 LaSalle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HARNESSES, SADDLE BRIDLES, surcingles, horse blankets, rubber horse covers, &c., wholesale and retail. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT ½ REAL VALUE, FOR CASH, white Morgan mare, all style (no check), rapid mover; good cross match for carriage use, tractable, and docile. H. E. GATES, Room 4, 89 Madison-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT GEORGE W. GAGE'S Pacific Stock Farm. Leave orders at Pacific Hotel, addressed to G. LACY, Superintendent.

HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS FOR SALE; fancy Concord box buggy, Coan & Ten Broeke's make, nearly new, with fine bay horse and harness. Room 20 Ewing Block, 20 North Clark-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR TRADE FOR ANY kind of horse, buggy, or harness, we can suit you. FLETCHER & LAZEAR, commission in horses, carriages, and harness, 199 East Washington-st.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!—THE FINEST LIGHT single and double Portlands, including some new novelties for fast steppers, never before offered in this market. I am also obliged to sell within the next ten days 4 express-wagons, 1 democrat, 3 second-hand top-buggies; will trade for other wagons. HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

SLEIGHS—FINE ASSORTMENT, JUST RECEIVED, at low figures, at L. S. TOWER & BRO.'S Repository, 105, 107, and 109 South Clinton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON 27TH DAY OF OCTOBER, on corner of Third-av. and Twelfth-st., one dark bay pony, 4 years old, with harness, with three white feet, and one hind foot with ringbone. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to 650 Wabash-av.

LOST—CHECK-BOOK, NO. 5487, OF UNION TRUST Company Savings Bank, with money in it. Please return to 297 West Randolph-st.

LOST—SATURDAY P. M., NEAR CORNER OF ADams-st. and Wabash-av., a black Ottoman shawl, striped, with blue border. Finder will be suitably rewarded on sending to 484 Fifth-av.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—FROM CORNER ROBEY and Indiana-sts., Nov. 1, 1 light gray horse, blind in one eye; 1 dark gray mare with swelled hind legs; both harnessed. Address F. KORF, 1004 Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—BED-ROOM SET, OILED WALNUT, marble top, not long in use, cheap. Call at 304 West Madison-st., in confectionery.

IF YOU HAVE HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ANY kind, new or second-hand furniture, buggies, pianos, sewing machines, or any kind of merchandise to dispose of, call and see OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 83 South Canal-st.

WHO PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR SECOND-hand furniture?—Why, EDWARDS & COHEN, 65 South Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GRAND LUNCH WILL BE GIVEN ON NEXT Monday at the opening of NISPEL'S Billiard Hall, at 289 South Clark-st. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

BOOKS WRITTEN UP, POSTED, BALANCED; complicated accounts examined and adjusted; partnership settlements made, by W. H. EASTON, 127 Clark-st., Room 17.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

CLOTHES-WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REPAIRed, new rolls $2 each, $3.50 a pair, new wringers $5 and $6. H. S. THAYER & CO., 28 West Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PROF. DELOULME, 412 WEST MADISON-ST. Piano, vocal-culture, singing, French, Latin, etc., by the month, at my place or pupil's residence.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, NO CASH DOWN, ON Burnside and Butterfield-sts., near Forty-eighth-st. A chance for workingmen to secure a home convenient to the city. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., No. 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—C. & N. W. CAR-SHOP LOTS; A FEW left; the last of a block can be bought; $350 each; easy terms; liberal discount for all cash. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$400—ON EASY TERMS—WE HAVE a few of those beautifully-located lots left, situated inside of the old city limits, near street cars and omnibus line, which must be sold this month; title perfect; abstract furnished each purchaser. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—WEST TYLER-ST., NEAR ASHLAND-av.—New 2-story and basement brick house, sewer, hot and cold water, etc. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A NEW BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, all modern improvements, with brick barn, worth $9,000, for $7,000, if taken at once. You who have been looking for a bargain, this is your chance to get it. Go and see it. Part cash, and part can run for four years. Call Monday or Wednesday, on E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—$1,000 CASH WILL TAKE A 12-ROOM house, finished last June; also 3-room house on same lot. Two blocks from Union Park. Rent easily for $50. Extra sacrifice for ready money. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ON OGDEN-AV., near Twelfth-st.; only $65 per foot. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON THE CORNER OF Twelfth-st. and Ogden-av.; $80 per foot. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY GREAT BARGAIN—FOREST-av., near Thirty-second-st.—Two lots, 50x125 feet, east front. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH GREEN-ST.—TWO 2-STORY frame houses; lot, 50 feet front; near Madison-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT, 100X113 FT., on the southwest corner of Sebor and Ellsworth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—47X130 FEET ON ASHland-av., near Adams-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES AT HINSDALE, ONLY A short distance from depot; high and beautiful ground. A residence in Chicago will be taken in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT NORTH Ravenswood, 50x132 feet, $500 each and upward; easy terms. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—DWELLing-house, 8 rooms, with 100x300 feet of ground. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 6 rooms, closets, pantry, etc., in a desirable residence locality on the West Side, south of Union Park and two squares from the street cars. Low rent to a responsible tenant. Apply to E. C. WALLER, 88 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED COTtage of 6 rooms, closets, pantry, etc., in a desirable residence locality on the West Side, south of Union Park and two squares from street cars. Low rent to a responsible tenant. Apply to E. C. WALLER, 88 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE HOUSE, WITH large lot and good stable, on Michigan-av., near Thirty-ninth-st. House in excellent repair and contains over 20 rooms; gas, water, and all modern improvements. If desired the owner would take board at a liberal price for himself, wife, and two children. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, bath, etc., 186 South Leavitt-st. Rent $40 per month. Apply at 190 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES, 118 and 122 Cottage Grove-av. Apply to BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st., or to M. L. PEARCE, Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, 228 West Monroe-st.; modern improvements. Inquire at 43 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE FRAME DWELLING, NO. 747 West Washington-st., gas, hot and cold water, water-closets, stable and carriage-house in rear, with water. Apply to ARTHUR C. DUCAT, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM HOUSE, 62 PAULINA-ST., near Madison. Rooms at 45 South Green-st. For terms call at 618 Monroe.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT HALF PRICE—I WILL RENT SEVeral houses in North Evanston till next May, to any one who will pay in advance up to that time, houses of from 7 to 10 rooms, that have rented for $20 to $30 per month, for $10 to $15, or I will sell on ten years' time, with nothing but interest paid annually in advance. CHAS. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—AT ENGLEWOOD—NICE SIX-ROOM cottage, only two blocks from cars; rent low. Inquire of Postmaster, or write S. T. DAVIS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 349 CLARK-st., corner Harrison, third floor.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, in a business block, suitable for a sleeping room or an office. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, 167 Clark-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, at $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED BEDROOM FOR one or two gentlemen at 633 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM, HANDSOMELY FURnished, in a fine private house, suitable for one or two gentlemen; terms moderate. Apply at 370 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF SMALL ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping for gentleman and wife, at 180 East Adams-st. Address S. S. JONES, Room 24.

TO RENT—HAVING FURNISHED ADDITIONAL rooms within the past week, desirable parties can be accommodated by the day, week, or month. Appointments first-class, charges reasonable. 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APply at 384 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board; also rooms for housekeeping. 150 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—4 NICE ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, at 155 South Halsted-st. Inquire on the premises, of G. C. ROYNON.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS NO. 14 NORTH Green-st.

TO RENT—3 FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, 245 West Madison-st., near Sangamon. Also one large room, third floor, with gas and water, furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; gas, water, and water-closets with each; in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; will rent either in suites of 3 or 6 rooms; also a number of cottages. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SUITES OF 4 AND 5 ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping; in good order, and situated one block west of Union Park. Call at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—DRUG STORE, 638 SOUTH CANAL-ST., with fixtures complete. Apply at 322 West Twelfth.

TO RENT—STORE—137 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., with dwelling above, or will rent separate. Apply at 94 State-st.

TO RENT—STORE 1413 STATE-ST. WILL RENT cheap for drug store, dry goods, groceries, or shoe store, or any first-class business. Inquire up-stairs in the building.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE NICELY FURNISHED HALL OF the Germania Lodge No. 182, A. F. & A. M., at 62 North Clark-st., corner of Michigan, is to let for every evening except Thursdays. Lodges will please call for particulars on F. W. HILD, W. M., No. 122 Fifth-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE SUITABLE FOR packing green meats. Address SMALL PACKER, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BETWEEN LASALLE AND Division-sts., the lake and Illinois-st., two rooms or more, with modern conveniences, furnished or unfurnished, with board convenient, for gentleman and wife, permanently; board in the same house preferred. Address K 14, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY YOUR SINGER MACHINES FROM THE regular office, at 215 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, AND PAY for it in sewing at 174 South Clark-st., up stairs.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SEVERAL IMPROVED FAMILY, AND ONE MEdium Singer machine; also two Grover & Baker Improved, for sale cheap, at 135 Clark-st., Room 2.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE, NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st.—Machines sold on easy payments, and sewing given when required. Machines repaired.

WILLIAM H. SHARP & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, 234 State-st., publicly announced on the 1st inst. that the price of the noted Florence sewing machine is reduced from $20 to $20 on each machine, according to the different styles. The Florence has always been a machine of unsurpassed merit—first-class in every respect, and valuable improvements are still being made. These facts, together with the prestige acquired by this liberal reduction in price, will certainly strengthen its already strong position, and cause it to largely increase in popular favor.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WITH $3 to $5 can make $3 to $7 a day in city or country. Goods sell fast at 100 to 200 per cent profit. MERRILL & CO., Room 16, 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST SELLING articles ever introduced. Apply at Room 15, United States Express Company Building, Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL NEW HOUSEHOLD articles; also men to wholesale in large cities. CONCHA COMPANY, 21 North Canal-st., Room 4.

MUSICAL.

FIRST-CLASS NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale cheap; tuning and repairing promptly attended to. Apply at No. 128 West Madison-st. W. T. REID & CO.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—FOR PERU, ILL., A FIRST-CLASS salesman of dry goods. None other need apply. Correspond with A. D. MURRAY, Peru, Ill. Must be single.

Trades.

WANTED—3 TINNERS ON FURNACE WORK AT 261 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL JOURNEYMAN steam-fitter, giving satisfactory references, can find permanent employment by addressing P. O. Drawer 582.

WANTED—A MAN TO MAKE GOOD PEGGED boots and do repairing. SUMNER, 965 State-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR MICHIgan, Indiana, and Ohio, 10 coal miners, 10 Swedish limestone quarrymen, and 8 Scandinavian farm hands. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st., Room 1, up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CANVASSERS CAN MAKE FROM $5 to $10 per day taking orders for a weather-strip that the rubber cannot pull out of. P. P. VALENTINE & CO., General Agents, 133 South Clark-st., cor. Madison.

WANTED—25 MEN FOR CHICAGO & PACIFIC Railroad; 20 teams; 10 coal miners; work all winter. 36 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—MEN THAT WANT EMPLOYMENT, with a small capital, to sell goods—articles that pay large profits and sell fast. 275 East Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—MEN THAT WANT EMPLOYMENT, with a small capital, to sell goods—articles that pay large profits and sell fast. 275 East Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN, ACquainted with the fancy goods and notion trade, to sell new and novel goods which we manufacture for the holiday trade. Address CO-OPERATIVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Springfield, Vt.

WANTED—MEN FOR A LIGHT TRAVELING business, with or without experience. Steady all winter. Only a small capital for an outfit. Money in it. NOVELTY CO., 123 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—CARRIAGE-WASHER AT BASSETT'S boarding-stables, 19 Harmon-court. Come early.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State. Biggest chance ever offered to all out of employment. A farmer made $54 last week. One young man cleared $27 in three days. If you want to make money, don't fail to call on or address Chang Chang Manufacturing Company, 89 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A STOUT, HEARTY MAN TO WORK in a produce commission house; one who is well acquainted with the business. Call at 58 West Lake-st. HAYDEN & BRITAIN.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN ARE MAKING $5 TO $8 a day with Prof. Henry's non-explosive for kerosene. Costs only 8c and 15c. Sells readily for 25c and 50c. RAY & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a private family; a good steady home for a competent, trusty girl; no other need apply. Call at 190 Twenty-fourth-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—10 LADIES TO CANVASS CHICAGO for a book just published. Those having experience preferred. For full particulars call on J. S. GOODMAN, 261 West Madison-st.

WANTED—LADIES IN CITY AND COUNTRY TO sell rubber goods for ladies and children. Those engaged make $3 to $7.50 a day. MRS. PALMER, 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY A young man. Has the best reference as to character and capacity. Address X 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent pharmaceutist as clerk, wholesale or retail; references given; moderate salary to commence. Address M 37, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF extended business experience, to travel for any wholesale house (except dry goods), as salesman in store, or as warehouseman in any legitimate business, and good accountant; best reference given. Address Q 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO EDITORS—A MAN OF large experience on papers, a successful author and linguist, knowing nine languages, wishes an editorship or sub-editorship of a paper or magazine. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRINCIPAL OR teacher of a grammar or district school, by a young man who has taught in New England. Address [illegible] JENCKS, Joliet, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GERman woman to do cooking or laundry work in a private family, or would work in a restaurant. Apply at 114 Townsend-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—IN FAMILIES, BY AN EXperienced dressmaker. Address 50 East Sixteenth-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE person, to take charge of an invalid lady, or as housekeeper. Call or address, 204 Church-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIence, who can give good references, desires a position as ladies' nurse. Address MRS. E. CROSS, in person or by letter, 35 South Robey or 71 North Peoria-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN some first-class hotel, by a lady of fifteen years' experience. Address O F H, Barnes House, city.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WHO CAN GIVE good references, in reduced circumstances, wishes to keep house for some honorable gentleman; no objections to leave the city. K 24, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S Office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies and gentlemen $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—A HANDSOME, LARGE, furnished front room to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and lady or two gentlemen; references required.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), near Twenty-ninth—A nice, cheerful family hotel. Can make prices for the winter at 25 per cent below those who pay high rents, and we shall keep full, if at half prices.

946 WABASH-AV.—WITH OR WITHOUT board, in a private family, a suite of furnished rooms; also large room unfurnished, except carpet. References.

1247 INDIANA-AV.—TWO ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms for married couples; also two single rooms for gentlemen, to rent with board.

West Side.

380 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., EAST OF ELIZabeth-st. Two gentlemen can be accommodated; front room, first-class board. Terms moderate.

WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can find pleasant room and a good table in a private family. House has all modern improvements. Address, for one week, W 28, Tribune office.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN-sts., opposite Rock Island depot—Elegant rooms, good board, at reasonable rates; transient, $1.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

MICHIGAN AVENUE HOTEL (LATE TREMONT House), furnished rooms for gentlemen. This hotel is under entire new management.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV., ELEgant rooms, with board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH FROM $500 to $1,000 ready cash can hear of a good chance to invest the same. This is a rare chance to make money, and will bear investigation. Address, for 5 days, appointing interview, W 60, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS BUSIness, the net commissions of which amount to $12,000 per annum. The capital required will be $4,000, for which there is entire security. None but a thorough man of business need answer. Real name and address to V 61, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED—IF YOU WANT TO PURchase an interest in any business requiring capital from $500 to $50,000, call upon us. We have some of the finest bargains in this city in our hands. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,500 IN A CASH manufacturing business; a fine chance, and will bear investigation. Address C A P, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800, IN A LIGHT cash business, that pays enough for the support of two families, and can be rapidly increased. Address Q 32, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN LIGHT, PROFITABLE business, with $400; business admits of large increase. Apply at 36 North Canal-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—TWO first-class fruit-farms, that will net their cost in 3 years. Price, $14,000 and $20,000. Will pay some cash, and assume incumbrances. Address Box 18, Cobden, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD BUILDING WORTH $20,000; incumbrance, $10,000; will take suburban acre property for difference. D. COLE & SON, 183 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IF YOU HAVE ANY DESCRIPtion of real or personal property, horses, carriages, &c., for exchange, call upon us. We have over $2,000,000 town and country real estate for exchange, and will trade for almost anything. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WELL LOCATED SUBURBAN lots for house on leased ground or other personal property, or real estate. Incumbrance assumed and cash furnished. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WELL LOCATED REAL ESTATE for building material, carpenter or mason work. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED PROPERTY, an interest worth $30,000 in the best suburban property adjoining Chicago. For particulars, address K 8, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for purchase of short time secured notes. No. 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

CLAIMS AGAINST HOME, KNICKERBOCKER, Germania, and other bankrupt insurance companies cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 120 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES and other valuable securities, and loans negotiated by G. TUNNICLIFF, 125 South Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING OF ALL kinds, wholesale and retail, at GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, No. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Further Exposure of Naturalization Frauds.

The Saloon-Keepers Intrusted with the Functions of Court and Clerk.

The Matter to Be Brought Before the Proper Tribunal.

Retraction of the Staats-Zeitung's Charges Against Mr. Clarkson.

Meetings To-Night—Aldermanic Candidate.

CITIZENS' UNION TICKET.

CITY OFFICERS.

For Mayor—LESTER L. BOND.
City Treasurer—DAVID A. GAGE.
City Collector—ALEXANDER L. MORRISON.
City Attorney—THOMAS J. TURNER.
City Assessor—W. B. H. GRAY.
Clerk of the Police Court—C. R. MATSON.

FOR ALDERMEN.

First Ward—DAVID J. LYON.
Second Ward—ARTHUR DIXON.
Third Ward—JOHN W. MCGENNISS.
Fourth Ward—JESSE SPALDING.
Fifth Ward—RICHARD B. STONE.
Sixth Ward—WILLIAM TRACY.
Seventh Ward—A. C. MILLARD.
Eighth Ward—MATTHEW FLEMING.
Ninth Ward—GEORGE POWELL.
Tenth Ward—CHARLES L. WOODMAN.
Eleventh Ward—JOHN S. FERGUSON.
Twelfth Ward—MONROE HEATH.
Thirteenth Ward—JAMES L. CAMPBELL.
Fourteenth Ward—SILAS E. CLEVELAND.
Fifteenth Ward—CHRISTIAN CASSELMAN.
Sixteenth Ward—PETER L. HAWKINSON.
Seventeenth Ward—No nomination.
Eighteenth Ward—JAMES HANDLEY.
Nineteenth Ward—SAMUEL S. GREELEY.
Twentieth Ward—JOEL D. HARVEY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

For Judge of the Superior Court—JOSEPH P. CLARKSON.
Judge of the County Court—M. R. M. WALLACE.
Clerk of the County Court—JAMES W. BROCKWAY.
Clerk of the Criminal Court of Cook County—WILLIAM K. SULLIVAN.
County Treasurer—PHILIP WADSWORTH.
Police Commissioner—REUBEN CLEVELAND.
County Superintendent of Schools—ALBERT G. LANE.
County Commissioners—E. A. LINN, ANDREW J. GALLOWAY, W. B. BATEHAM, WILLIAM M. LAUGHLIN, S. W. KINGSLEY.
Member of the State Board of Equalization—R. P. DERICKSON.
County Justices—JOHN DUNLAP, A. F. MINER.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION AGAIN.

When Mr. O'Hara was called before Judge Williams to explain how it was that blank commissions, signed with his name, and stamped with the official seal, were scattered all over the city, he crept out of the dilemma by deliberately stating to the honorable Court that the blanks were stolen by a reporter, which was not true. The Court condescendingly stated that, in the belief of the Court, Mr. O'Hara would not be guilty of issuing blank commissions, and Mr. O'Hara got off scot-free, and his naturalization mill ran as fast as ever. That frauds have been perpetrated, however, there is no room to doubt, and perhaps Mr. O'Hara will now rise and explain the following case:

A CASE THAT NEEDS EXPLANATION.

Robert S. James, living on Clinton street, near Adams, went into a saloon near by to drink a glass of beer, when the bar-keeper asked him if he had his papers. He said he had not,—that he was not long enough in the country. "Oh, that makes no difference," responded the bar-keeper, "if you want to vote I'll get you the papers; and it sha'nt cost you anything. Just sign that." And thereupon he handed him a paper which James signed. James went away and thought nothing more of it, until two days after, when the bar-keeper handed him a document, of which the following is a true copy:

United States of America, State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

Be it remembered that, on the 27th day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, *personally appeared* before the Criminal Court of Cook County, in the State aforesaid (the same being a court of record, having a seal and Clerk, and sitting judicially for the dispatch of business at the Court-House in Chicago, in the county aforesaid), Robert S. James, an alien born, free white male person, above the age of 21 years, and applied to the said Court to be admitted to become a naturalized citizen of the United States of America pursuant to the several acts of Congress heretofore passed on that subject; and the said applicant having thereupon produced to the Court *record testimony*, showing that he has heretofore reported himself, and filed his declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, according to the provisions of the said several acts of Congress, and the Court being satisfied, as well from the oath of the said applicant as from *other satisfactory evidence*, that the said applicant has resided within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of, the United States for at least five years last past, and at least one year last past within the State of Illinois, and during the whole of that time he has behaved himself as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles contained in the Constitution of the United States, and well-disposed to the good order, well-being, and happiness of the same, and two years and upwards having elapsed since the said applicant reported himself, and filed his declaration of his intention as aforesaid, IT WAS ORDERED that the said applicant be permitted to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the usual oath whereby he renounced all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign Prince, Potentate, State, and Sovereignty whatever, and more particularly to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, whereof he was heretofore a subject, which said oath having been administered to the said applicant by the Clerk of said Court, it was ordered by the Court that the said Robert S. James be admitted to all and singular the rights, privileges, and immunities of a naturalized citizen of the United States, and that the same be certified by the Clerk of this Court, under the seal of said Court accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my hand and the seal of the said Court at Chicago in said County, this 27th day of October, A. D. 1873, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

Attest:

[SEAL.] DAN O'HARA,
Clerk of the Criminal Court of Cook County.

Mr. James read the certificate through and saw that it stated that he had "personally appeared" before the Court, when in fact he had never been in the Criminal Court in his life, that "he had applied to the said Court to be admitted to become a naturalized citizen," when in fact he had never applied that he knew of; that he had been in the country five years, when in fact he had not; that he had "filed his declaration of his intention," when in fact he had filed nothing; that an oath announcing his allegiance to Queen Victoria had been administered to him "by the Clerk of said Court," when in fact no oath of the kind had ever been administered by the said Clerk, nor had he ever seen the said Clerk, and, in short, he had been made a citizen of the United States on false pretenses, and by fraudulent means. Being an honest sort of a fellow, and not knowing what kind of a scrape he might be getting into, he referred the paper to his employer for advice, and his employer, a gentleman of prominence and of high standing in the community, immediately discerned the fraud.

Now, will Mr. O'Hara explain how that bar-keeper came to have access to his office, and how it came that his name and the official seal were attached to a document fraudulent from beginning to end? Did any reporter steal that document? Did any reporter sign Mr. O'Hara's name to it, or stamp it with the official seal? Who has charge of the seal? What was the object of making a bar-keeper one of his deputies? How many bar-keeper deputies has he scattered through the 3,000 saloons in the city, and how many "citizens" have been made in this way? How many fraudulent votes does he expect from this infamous practice? These are questions which the public would like to have answered, and the attention of the presiding Judge of the Criminal Court is called to this case. [illegible] Judge Farwell will not be as lenient, or as easily [illegible] as Judge Williams, and perhaps he may deem it worth while to investigate the secrets of the Criminal Court Ring.

Perhaps this expose, all of which can be proved before the Court, will convince the citizens of the necessity of turning out, to a man, to offset the naturalization frauds, to say nothing of the repeating gangs, who are ready to vote all day to-morrow. And in connection with this, it may be as well to inform persons who have been duped by this bogus naturalization, that the police will be prepared to arrest them if they attempt to vote, and that the full penalty of the law will be enforced against them. The repeaters may as well know, too, that their names are in the hands of the proper parties, and that any attempt to violate the law will cause their arrest. In the meantime, let every law-loving citizen turn out and bring out his friends to the polls, and sweep Hesing and the Criminal Court Ring out of the political world.

SOME WORDS OF ADVICE.

It is no news to the citizens of Chicago, that their wise and generous conduct immediately after the fire, in placing in the field a ticket composed of the men best fitted to reconstruct the ruined affairs of the city, and the splendid majority by which that ticket was indorsed, is mainly the cause of the rapid rebuilding of our city, which is the present theme of the world's admiration. Two years of honest, capable and vigorous administration of our city and county affairs have placed them in a fair way to ultimate recovery. But our taxes are still high, even oppressive. The question is now, whether they are to be rendered more so, or to be held down. That is the question of most material and absorbing interest to every voter. That is the question which urged the men of business to close their stores for half the day, in order that their employes might go to the polls, and aid by their individual efforts in the preservation of the city's remains from the political vultures who were struggling for the bleeding form. This public spirit saved the city, and guaranteed its resurrection. The present emergency is, if anything, more serious. The bummer element, which received so decided a check two years ago, is making one last desperate effort to obtain control of our city and county affairs. They have worked for two years to gain the reins of government; they have organized thoroughly; their stake is a large one; their strength is unquestionable. Supineness on the part of the respectable part of the community will inevitably result in the triumph of this lawless gang, and such is the nature of the struggle, that such a triumph must result in the utter ruin of the credit of the city. This is the last day for work; to-morrow the election will occur. We appeal to all business men, whose ruin or prosperity largely depends upon the result of this election, to aid as far as they can in overthrowing the sample-room element, and vindicating the character of our magnificent city. Let them close their stores and offices, and urge their employes to vote. Every brewery and every saloon will probably be run only part of the day, to give the employes of the bummers an opportunity to vote the Hesing-O'Hara ticket. Is public spirit to be shown only by the worst element? Let us not underrate the strength of the enemy, but rather leave no measure untried to crush him.

JOSEPH P. CLARKSON.

The Sunday edition of the *Staats Zeitung* contained the following:

CHICAGO, Nov. 2, 1873.

To the Editor of the Staats-Zeitung:

GENTLEMEN: I have practiced my profession in this city and county for twenty-two years past, and have made many friends, professional and otherwise, among all nationalities in our community. For the first time I am before the people as a candidate for office, and that a judicial one, and I find myself assailed in your paper. I appeal to my past history and record in this city since 1851, as a citizen and a lawyer, and to my many friends, in the bar and out of it, for support of the rectitude of my conduct in the case referred to, and of the truthfulness of what I now say, and that is that, in all my connection with the Hill-Hoxie case, from its inception to the time of my withdrawal from it, I have not said or done any word or act which I did not regard as strictly honorable and professional, and which I would not be entirely willing to submit to the first and best members of the bench and bar of this city. JOSEPH P. CLARKSON.

The preceding statement comes as a reply to a series of questions which were made in English in the Saturday number of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*. These questions related to certain matters in the suit of Hill versus Hoxie, in which Mr. Clarkson was attorney for the defendant. These matters were of a nature to cast a very bad light upon Mr. Clarkson, in default of an explanation. We now have received such explanations, not merely from Mr. Clarkson himself, but from other lawyers, on whose judgment we lay all the more weight in the present case, since he does not belong to the party which put up Mr. Clarkson as a candidate, but to the "People's Party." These explanations are, substantially, that while the matters referred to in the questions are essentially correct, they do not, for those who are acquainted with the character of the witnesses and all the other circumstances connected with the case, give rise to any unfavorable impressions concerning the character and the honorable conduct of Mr. Clarkson. This, at least, is the decided opinion of a lawyer to whose judgment we willingly submit our own.

MR. COLVIN AND THE CROSBY OPERA-HOUSE LOTTERY.

The following letter, which reached us through the Post-Office, was published in our issue of yesterday:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: "H. D. Colvin, Manager Express and Telegraph Association,"—that is the way it read. Telegraph-operators and express-employes will recollect the drawing of the Crosby Opera-House, and will also recollect that Mr. Colvin (the nominee for Mayor on the Bummers' ticket) was the kind-hearted man who got up the Association. Ten per cent discount for tickets sold in quantities was what Mr. Colvin purchased the tickets for,—he paying $4.50 for each ticket; while we poor telegraphers paid him $5 for each ticket. At the drawing, the Association drew several valuable paintings, amounting to some $500 in cash; at least that is what they sold for. Mr. Colvin's kindness never forsook him. He kept the $500, and the discount, 50 cents for each ticket. He claims it took all the profit to meet the expenses. I have my ticket, and I keep it as a relic. I sometimes pick up the costly card, and it brings to my mind the once-famed Opera-House—how visions of wealth floated o'er my mind; when suddenly the recollection changes to the kind-hearted man who burrowed in the pockets of the poor telegrapher to meet his expenses. "Auri sacra fames."

LIGHTNING-SLINGER.

The gravamen of this charge is, that Mr. Colvin converted to his own use the proceeds of the paintings drawn by the "Express and Telegraph Association." We have received satisfactory evidence that the paintings in question, after the Opera-House drawing took place, were likewise put up at a drawing, and that they were awarded to the holders of the successful tickets in said drawing, of whom Mr. Colvin was not one. Consequently, it is not true that Mr. Colvin retained, or converted to his own use, $500 in cash in consequence of the sale of tickets for the Crosby Opera-House lottery.

THIRD WARD.

The Sample-Room party of the Third Ward, under the judicious management of Mr. Fitzgerald, the bummer candidate for Alderman, have been endeavoring through the colored element to create dissension and weaken the forces of law and order. The nominee on the Citizens' Union ticket is the present honorable and efficient incumbent, Ald. McGenniss. The Hesing element have stirred several of the colored politicians of the ward to regard the colored element as a separate nationality, and to insist on a colored representative. Mr. Thomas is the candidate. Now, it is well known that the colored population of the ward cannot by any earthly possibility elect their candidate, and, by casting their votes for him, they throw the ward into the hands of the Hesing party. There are many of the colored voters who have expressed their determination to foil this unworthy stratagem of the enemy and re-elect Ald. McGenniss. These gentlemen now call upon their colored brethren to take warning, and not allow any inflammatory appeal to nationality to urge them into the commission of an act of folly they will forever regret. Go to the polls, vote for Ald. McGenniss and the straight Law-and-Order ticket. That is the only safe course in the present emergency.

THE THIRTEENTH WARD ALDERMAN.

A Law-and-Order meeting was held at Ousley's Hall, in the Thirteenth Ward, Saturday evening. At a previous meeting a committee had been appointed to wait upon the Campaign Executive Committee and ask that the name of George C. Sherwood be placed upon the tickets as a candidate for Alderman. The committee reported that they had failed in their efforts, and it was unanimously resolved that a committee be appointed to see that the name of Mr. Sherwood was properly placed before the people of the ward on the day of election as an independent Law-and-Order candidate for Alderman. The following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. Abbey, Worthington, Fay, Cossett, and Col. Hilliard. Speeches were made eulogizing the character and services of Mr. Sherwood, and the meeting adjourned to meet to-night at same place.

The following communication gives the other side of this matter:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The letter purporting to have been written by "An Old Resident" of the Thirteenth Ward, which appeared in the Sunday TRIBUNE, in referring to Mr. James L. Campbell, our Law-and-Order candidate for Alderman, is intended to mislead the citizens of our ward. The assertion that men "fresh from the saloons" voted for him is without foundation. On the contrary, the record of the election shows them to have voted against him. As to his being a Law-and-Order man, the citizens of our ward in the interest of law and order feel well satisfied with their candidate, whose past record in the Common Council is a double assurance as to his course in the future. One word as to the primary meeting at which he was nominated. All who attended it freely admitted that while it was the largest, it was the most orderly ever held in the ward. That Mr. Campbell was the choice, is verified by his receiving the largest number of votes, which was certified to by the judges of the election. A large majority of the citizens of this ward know Mr. Campbell, and know him to be an upright and honorable citizen, against whose character nothing can be said. The movement now on foot to put a third candidate in the field for Alderman is believed to have its origin in the Hesing and O'Hara camp, and is intended to give the election of Alderman of this ward into the hands of the Hesing party. In conclusion, allow me to say that, if the citizens of our ward will turn out on election day and vote the straight Citizens' Union Law-and-Order ticket, we have full confidence.

A LAW-AND-ORDER VOTER OF THE THIRTEENTH WARD.

IS HE NATURALIZED?

Mr. William Turtle, candidate for Alderman on the "People's ticket" in the Fourteenth Ward, is said to be foreign-born, and to be seeking an office without having been naturalized. It is suggested that the people of that ward should not vote for a person who cannot produce his papers, inasmuch as, if elected, it would be impossible for him to hold office. If this statement is correct, he had better get the necessary documents from O'Hara to-day.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD.

Mr. Chris Casselman is the Law-and-Order candidate for Alderman in the Fifteenth Ward. He is an old and respected resident of the ward, who represented it in the Council several years, to the satisfaction of his constituents. It was he who, in 1863, when $15,000 had been raised by the ward to pay for substitutes, went into the bank which had suspended, and insisted upon the money being refunded. It was refunded and the money saved to the ward. That Mr. Casselman will be elected there is no doubt, and that he will be a credit to the Council is also unquestioned.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The last meeting of the fall campaign in the Eleventh Ward will be held at old headquarters, 223 West Randolph street, this evening at 7 p. m. The candidates for Aldermen will be present, and all citizens of the ward are invited to attend.

A Law-and-Order meeting will be held this evening at Nos. 1506 and 1508 South Halsted street, beginning at 7:30, and in the Town Hall at the Stock Yards, beginning at 8:30. John Finerty, Esq., the Hon. A. L. Morrison, John J. Fitzgibbon, Esq., W. K. Sullivan, and other speakers will be on hand.

A meeting of the citizens of the Third Ward will be held this evening at Burlington Hall. All friends of law-and-order are invited to attend.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The sale of the tickets for Chapin's lecture begins this morning at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s bookstore, and at the box-office at the Music Hall.

St. Andrew's Lodge A. F. and A. Masons, recently chartered as No. 703 by the Grand Lodge, will be duly constituted, and its officers installed this evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at the Hall of Home Lodge, No. 134 Twenty-second street. Members of the fraternity are invited to be present.

The alarm of fire from Box No. 212, at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by the burning of a shed in the rear of a house near the Milwaukee Railroad bridge. Loss, $30; no insurance.

The alarm of fire from Box No. 37 was caused by the discovery of fire under a sidewalk in the rear of No. 645 South Clark street, supposed to have originated from ashes. No damage.

Prof. Swing preaches at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, this evening at 8 o'clock. This is the first sermon in the series of union meetings. Seats free.

A meeting was held yesterday morning at "Covenant Hall," LaSalle street, composed of four delegates of each Lodge of the Orders of Benai Berith, Free Sons of Israel, and Kasher Shal Barzel, for the purpose of forming an association for the burial of their dead upon consecrated ground. On motion, it was resolved to call the organization the Hebrew Burial Association. The following were elected permanent officers: P. Stein, President; A. Van Baalen, Vice-President; A. Felsenthal, Secretary; and B. Seligman, Treasurer. After making diligent search for suitable ground for a cemetery, the President will call a meeting to confirm the same. The meeting then adjourned.

The grand fair and festival, now in progress at St. Bridget's Hall, Bridgeport, the proceeds of which will be devoted towards the liquidation of the debt incurred by the erection of the magnificent schoolhouse, will be continued until next Wednesday evening. The contests for the gold watch and chain, as also for the silver service and gold-headed cane will be brought to a close this evening. At 11 o'clock Saturday night Messrs. O'Hara, Colvin, and Reidy seemed to be the favorites, they being ahead of their opponents, but the friends of Messrs. Bond, Gage, and Tracey are determined to secure the prizes by a large majority for the friends of law and order. The polls will close at 11, half-past 11, and 12 o'clock to-night.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a man named John Murphy was shot in the right shoulder by a drunken ruffian named Ingus Kolp, near the corner of Western avenue and Indiana street. It appears that Kolp and a crowd of his associates were returning from a dance. As they passed the corner of the streets above-named, Murphy met them, and endeavored to get out of their way. They would not let him pass by, and, fearing they would assault him, Murphy turned and ran, when Kolp drew a revolver and fired at him. Murphy continued running, and Kolp kept on firing, but the balls were spent in the air. Murphy reached his home, near the corner of Western avenue and Lake street, in an exhausted condition. A description of Kolp was given to the police of the Union Park Station, and his arrest was effected yesterday afternoon. He will be examined before Justice Scully this morning. Murphy's wound is not serious.

Col. Benjamin Wilder, a man of considerable wealth, and a former resident of this city, was before the County Court of Winnebago County, sitting at Rockford, last week, charged with being insane, and unable to take care of his large estate. He was defended by Mr. E. B. McCagg and Mr. Brown, of Chicago, and Messrs. Crawford & Marshall, of Rockford. The suit was brought by Jacob Wilder, a son, who prayed in his petition that his father be adjudged insane, and that a conservator be appointed to take charge of his possessions. The application was resisted by the wife of the defendant, who is the applicant's step-mother. She gained some notoriety, a short time ago, by publicly horsewhipping a Rockford tavern-keeper, who had the audacity to address her while she was riding by in her phaeton. After hearing a vast amount of testimony, the jury decided that Mr. Wilder was insane. A trustee has not yet been appointed, nor has the Court decided how to dispose of the patient. He will not trouble relatives, courts, or juries very long, however, as he is over 80 years of age, and very feeble.

A BANKER ROBBED.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Henry Greenebaum went into Kink's barber-shop, at the corner of State and Monroe streets. His coat was taken in charge by a young negro, who, spying a bill-book in an inside pocket, quietly slipped it out and walked away with it. The book contained $1,000, and Mr. Greenebaum, observing the boy going out, at once conjectured that he had taken the money. Finding his supposition correct, he ran out into the street, and, with the assistance of Officer O'Neil, the thief was caught and the money found upon his person. He was locked up at the Armory Station.

FIRE.

Fire-box No. 108 sent in an alarm of fire last night at half-past 9 o'clock, flames having been discovered in Brown & Co.'s hat store, No. 108 West Madison street. The loss on the stock was $500. The building is owned by Mrs. Oberlander, and was damaged to the extent of $700; insured for $1,000 in the Lycoming. No. 106 Madison street was also somewhat damaged. The fire is supposed to have originated from a gas-jet which was turned too near a wall.

The Kelsey Case—A Detective Claims to Have Found the "Murdered" Man Alive in Minnesota.

From the St. Paul Press, Oct. 31.

From time to time extracts have been published in the *Press*, giving accounts of the tarring and feathering, and subsequent murder of a young man named Charles V. Kelsey, residing at Huntington, Long Island.

Some time ago, the persons implicated in the murder of Kelsey concluded that he had found a home in the Northwest, and in accordance with the statement that the dead body found on Long Island Sound was that of some other person, a Boston detective named Comstock, who has gained considerable reputation by recent achievements in his profession, landed in St. Paul several days ago, and he confided the secret of his mission only to those to whom he was necessarily compelled to apply for information and the required authority to pursue his investigations even to extremes. It is understood that he had obtained a clew to the whereabouts of the living Kelsey, and St. Paul was directly in his path. After making careful and exceedingly cautious inquiries in this city, Mr. Comstock visited St. Croix Falls, located on the east side of the St. Croix River, opposite Taylor's Falls. The result of his mission to that point is claimed to have been of a rather startling character, as will be manifest hereafter.

The information received in regard to the mission of the detective is of the following import: During his tour of observation at St. Croix Falls, he claimed to have found abundant proof of the existence of Kelsey in the flesh, but in quiet seclusion. That Mr. Comstock regards his proof as entirely satisfactory is demonstrated by the fact that he returned here yesterday in hot but pleasant haste, and left last evening for New York with his evidence.

There are several theories in regard to this demonstration on the part of Comstock. It is barely possible that he may have actually found traces of Kelsey on the St. Croix, but it is more probable that whatever threads may have fallen in his hands will be used to stave off the trial of the persons implicated in the supposed murder, or establish a theory in their defense which will make conviction doubly uncertain.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Duncan Will Case in Calhoun County, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 2.—The famous Duncan will case, which is now being tried at Marshall, the county-seat of Calhoun County, has attracted much attention everywhere, especially in this city, the former residence of Mr. Duncan in 1870. The history of the case is as follows: Mr. Thomas G. Duncan removed to Ireland, having previous to his residence here amassed a fortune of over half a million by oil speculations. In the June following, he died at Wheatfield, near Belfast. In his last will Mr. Duncan gives much of his property to the Methodist Church and members of that denomination. About a year ago a commission was sent to Ireland to procure testimony relative to Mr. Duncan's last days. In this testimony it is disclosed by evidence given by his physician, Dr. Dicken, and James Lindsay and the other subscribing witnesses to the will, that Mr. Duncan was in a very feeble state of health when his will was made; that four wills were made, one of which was destroyed by Mr. Duncan himself. It is also apparent that some undue influence was brought to bear upon the testator in making his will, by the fact that Mr. Lindsay and Dr. Dicken were legatees to large amounts in the first three wills, but were left out in the last one, Mr. Duncan giving them promissory notes to the amount of their legacies. It is disclosed also that Mr. Duncan's relatives were not sent for until after it was impossible for them to reach him before his death. Some of the most prominent men of this vicinity have appeared as witnesses, among whom are the Hon. V. P. Collier, State Treasurer; William Wallace, Postmaster of this city, and about twenty others, all of whom testify that Mr. Duncan did not possess a clear understanding and memory, and that he was quite unable to remember transactions from day to day.

Some provisions of the will have been attacked, one of which is the bequest of $25,000 to finish a small church in Plummer, Pa., a building that would require not more than $800 to finish. Another church, in Pithole, Pa., is given $10,000 to remodel the same, on which could be expended not more than $5,000. Mr. Duncan also disposes of a house in Pittsburgh, but the contestant, William Duncan, produces a deed made by his deceased brother conveying the property to his mother; and, though the house is a small one indeed, and on a disreputable street, Mr. Duncan wills $10,000 to furnish it. This seems to prove conclusively the fitfulness and indiscretion of the testator. Other property disposed of in the will was proved to have been transferred to other parties several months before the testator's death. Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia, who is legatee to the amount of a handsome fortune, is present at the trial. The Bishop is also one of the executors of the will. The evidence thus far given tends to prove that the will can be broken, though the trial is likely to last some time yet; still what may be disclosed by the other side is awaited with much expectation, as the suit is being conducted by some of the ablest lawyers in the State.

STILL AT ODDS.

The Disagreement in Wayne County, Ind., not yet Settled—A Patient Guard and an Offensive Mob.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 2.—There was another speck of war at Centreville yesterday evening. A. L. Peak, a former resident of Centreville, now of Indianapolis, went to the jail, and, among other things, said, addressing the guards, that he wished the jail walls would fall, and kill every one of them, couching his aspirations in language that is unfit for publication. A man named Hartman foolishly took the matter up, and with a shoulder hit broke in Peak's nose. This started the ball. When Judge Peelles and Tom Study demanded the Sheriff to remove the guard from town, White, the leader of the mob threatened an attack if the request was not complied with. The Sheriff refused, and the guard, having understood that the mob maintained that the jail should not be guarded over Sunday, prepared for the attack. A disorderly crowd congregated on the opposite side of the street, and heaped all kinds of vile epithets on the guard, but were dispersed in a couple of hours, and left without making an attack. The abuse this guard has submitted to in silence for the past week is more than human nature will endure much longer.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Bridge at Buffalo Completed—Trains to Run Through to Chicago Without Change.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The last rail of the track which crosses the great International Bridge was laid about 11 o'clock to-day. About 12 the first train moved across from Fort Erie to Black Rock. There were two passenger coaches full of bridge and railroad men, among whom were C. J. Brydges, of Montreal, President of the Company; C. S. Gzowski, Contracting Engineer; W. J. Spicer, General Superintendent of Grand Trunk Railroad; R. Larmour, Assistant Superintendent; E. P. Hannaford, Engineer; James Tillinghast, of the Central Railroad. Crowds of people were on the bridge and the shore. The bridge is a perfect success. The formal opening will be Monday, and the regular trains will then commence running on the Grand Trunk Railway through to Chicago without change of cars.

MORTUARY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The funeral of the late John C. Heenan took place to-day from the Church of the Holy Innocents, where solemn high mass was offered. The remains were taken to Albany by special train.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.

The wholesale market is still very quiet, there being scarcely enough lumber offering to create any demand. Two or three cargoes of boards and piece stuff were sold to-day, however, a cargo of the last named grade of lumber bringing $8.00. Dealers anticipate large receipts on Monday. We continue to quote:

Mill-run boards and strips, $14.00@16.00; good to choice boards and strips, $10.00@13.00; common or mixed do, $8.00@9.00; joists and scantling, $8.00; shingles, $3.00@3.12½; lath, $2.00.

Sales include the following:

Cargo schr North Star, from Pentwater, 125 m piece stuff at $8.00; sold by William Meglade.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.25; Ludington, $2.25; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.25; Menominee, $2.00@2.25; Oconto, $2.60@2.75; White Lake, $2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

The yard trade is moderate, and prices are without essential change, as follows:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	25.00	@28.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	13.00	@15.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $30.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1—11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour, 27@28s. Wheat—winter, 11s 10d@12s 3d; spring, 11s 5d@12s; white, 12s 9d@12s 10d; club, 12s 3d@13s 6d. Corn, 32s@32s 3d. Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 40s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 40s.

LONDON, Nov. 1—2:30 p. m.—The Stock Exchange is closed to-day. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £25,000, all for shipment to America.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1.—Cotton—Flat and prices irregular; middling upland, 8⅝d; Orleans, 9⅛@9¼d; sales 8,000 bales; American, 3,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard, 40s. Other articles unchanged.

Albany Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—BEEVES—The ruling of the week's market has been in most respects similar to last week. The attendance of buyers throughout the week has been small, and trade has been slow, dragging, and unsatisfactory. This is attributed to the stringency of the money market and attendant causes. The supply of stock has been fully equal to present wants, being 361 car-loads, against 445 last week. The average quality of offerings is much inferior to last week. There were but few extras, and a considerable number medium weight and inferior stock. As to values there is no material change from last week. The following are the prices for this week: Premium, $6.75@6.87; extra, $6.25@6.62; first quality, $6.00@6.25; second quality, $5.25@6.00; third quality, $3.75@5.00; inferior, $2.25@3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The receipts number 16,205, against 13,400 last week. There is almost a perfect stagnation in this branch of trade. The New York and Brighton markets do not want sheep, and the local demand is exceedingly limited. The average quality is about equal to last week. The ruling of the market is fully ½c per lb off from last week, with a very slow and dragging trade. Sheep, 3@5½c; lambs, 5@6½c.

Kansas City Cattle Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 1.—CATTLE—Market fairly active and prices firm; demand chiefly from feeders. Rough through Texan steers, $1.25@1.30; good do, $1.50@2.25; wintered Texan steers, $2.00@2.60; do cows, $2.00.

HOGS—Receipts light. Weather unfavorable for packing. Demand weak at $3.25@3.40.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The trade movement was slow in all departments to-day. The market for cotton goods continues unsettled, and jobbing prices are irregular. Manhattan and Utica Nonpareil fine bleached shirtings are reduced to 17½c. Brown standard sheetings are jobbing at 12½c. Job lots of prints and ginghams selling freely. Printed reps and blue polka-spot poplins in demand. Woolens very dull. Dry goods imports for the week, $1,358,660.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—No change in the wool market, which remains depressed; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, extra, double extra, and above, 48@53c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 46@48c; combing and delaine, 51@58c; unwashed and unmerchantable, 28@38c; tub-washed, 50@52½c; scoured, 38@90c; superfine and extra pulled, 40@53c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—COTTON—Dull and lower; middling uplands, 14½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in moderate demand and steady; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.20@5.50; common to good extra, $6.00@6.40; good to choice, $6.45@7.00; white wheat extra, $7.00@7.65; Ohio extra, $6.10@7.75; St. Louis, $6.35@10.75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; receipts, 278,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.32@1.33; No. 2 Chicago, $1.34@1.35; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.44; Iowa spring, $1.32@1.36. Rye quiet; Western and State, 88½c. Barley and malt declining. Corn in good demand; receipts, 208,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 60c; sail do, 60½c; high mixed and yellow, 61c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts, 107,000 bu; mixed Western new afloat, 46@47c; white do, 48@48½c.

EGGS—Firm; Western and Canada, 25½@26c.

HAY—In fair demand.

HOPS—Dull and unsettled.

LEATHER—In moderate request at 27½@30c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Dull and unsettled; coarse Southern tub, washed, 30c; combings, 58c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar dull and heavy; fair to good refining, 7@7½c. Molasses dull.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and a shade firmer; new mess, $15.00@15.25. Beef in moderate request and unchanged. Cut meats dull and heavy. Middles quiet and easier; long and short clear, January and February, 6⅞c; long clear for next week, 8½c. Lard active and a shade easier; old steam, 7 5-16c.

BUTTER—Quiet; fair to good Western, 27@28c.

CHEESE—Dull at 13@13½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 91@91½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat, $1.30@1.35. Corn, ear, 42@43c; shell, 43@45c. Oats quiet at 35@43c. Barley unchanged.

GROCERIES—Steady.

OILS—Firm.

EGGS—Demand fair, and market firm.

BUTTER—Best grades scarce and firm.

CHEESE—Firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork, only a jobbing demand at $12.25@12.50. Lard kettle quiet and nominal at 7@7½c; steam steady, sales, 6¾c cash and November. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 5@5½c clear, 5@5¾c. Bacon shoulders jobbing at 7c; clear rib, 8c; clear, 8½@8⅝c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 86c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; spring, $5.50@6.12½. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.08½; No. 2, $1.04½ cash; $1.03¾ November; $1.04½ December. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 29c. Corn steady; No. 2, 38½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 63c. Barley firm; No. 2, $1.55.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; to Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 222,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 201,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Nothing done in grain.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; amber Michigan, $1.31@1.31½ cash; $1.31 for November; $1.33@1.36 December; No. 1 red, $1.39@1.40; No. 2, $1.26@1.27 cash; $1.27 November. Corn quiet; high mixed, 43½c seller December; 47c January; low mixed, 41½c cash. Oats quiet; No. 1, 36@37c; No. 2, 35c.

FREIGHTS—Dull; to Buffalo, 4½@5c; to Oswego, 8½@9c.

CLOVER SEED—$4.80.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat inactive; sales, 400 bu Milwaukee club at $1.25. Corn dull; No. 2 held at about 48½c; 7,000 bu No. 2 in lots at 49c. Oats offered at 43c retail; no sales. Rye offered for a bid; nominally held at 80c. Barley inactive.

FREIGHTS—Lower; opened at 13c for wheat, 11½c for corn; closing at 12½c for wheat, 11c for corn.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Oats easier at 51@52c. Bran dull at $1.05.

HAY—Prime, $24.00; choice, $26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $15.00@15.25.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; fair, 8½c; fully fair, 9⅛c; seconds, 9½@10c; yellow clarified and white, 10½@10¾c; molasses lower; fair, 59c; prime, 61@63c; choice, 69c; others unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet; sales 2,600 bales good ordinary to strict good ordinary at 13½@14½c; low middlings to strict low middlings, 14½@15½c; middlings to good middlings, 15½@15⅞c. Receipts, 1,772 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,129; stock, 54,562.

MONETARY—Gold, 107@108. Currency, 2½@3. Sterling, bank, 15@16; sight, 1@1½ premium.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat in better demand; red, $1.48; amber, $1.58@1.60; No. 1 spring, $1.38. Rye steady at 85@86c. Corn in better demand and firmer; yellow, 62@63c; mixed Western, 62@63c. Oats dull; white, 47@48c; mixed, 42½@46c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 10½@10¾c; refined, 15½@16c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and depressed; super Western, $4.00@5.25; do extra, $5.25@6.50; family, $6.75@8.50. Wheat steady; choice white, $1.70; fair to prime, $1.45@1.65; choice amber, $1.65; Western amber, $1.50. Corn dull; mixed Western, 64c. Oats firmer; Western mixed, 48@49c; white, 50@51c. Rye steady at 80@88c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

COFFEE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Nominal at 94c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 spring, 90c@$1.00; No. 3 red winter offered at $1.60 cash, $1.51 bid; No. 3 offered at $1.30, with $1.28 bid; car-lots No. 2 spring sold at $1.55. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 37½@38c on east track; 38½@38¾c regular. Oats inactive, but steady; No. 2, 33c cash; 32½@33c bid for car-lots. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye lower to sell; No. 2, 62@63c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged; mess, $13.50@13.75. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull and unsettled; shoulders, 7c; clear sides, 7¼@7½c cash; shoulders, 7¼c; clear sides, 8c on time. Lard quiet and unchanged; manufacturing, 7c.

WHISKY—Firm at 90c.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.25@3.75. Receipts of hogs, 1,400.

Herkimer County Dairy-Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1873.

There has been heavy rain this week followed by snow and cold, raw winds, which prevented large offerings of farm-dairy cheese. Notwithstanding the bad weather about 500 boxes were delivered at Little Falls, and were sold at from 12½c to 14c. Only two lots brought the latter figure, and the bulk of sales may be quoted at 13½c to 13¾c.

The market for factories was rather dull, the views of sellers being above those of buyers. A large number of factorymen were present in the market, and the offerings amounted to between 10,000 and 12,000 boxes, about 5,000 of which changed hands. Prices were a little off from those of last week, several sales commencing with 13½c, but, as the "fancy factories" held firmly at 14½c, the bids improved to 14c, and finally reached 14¼c, which was the top price. We give the leading transactions as follows: Brookmen's Corners, 100 boxes at 13¾c; Empire Cheddar, 70 at 13¾c; Roof, 100 at 14c; Mohawk, 100 at 13¾c; Empire Cheddar, 70 at 13¾c; Palatine Union, 350 at 13¾c; State Hill, 250 at 13¾; Barton Hill, 50 at 14c; Bates, 343 at 14c; Bethel, 75 at 14c; Cook & Ives, 227 at 14c; Craine's Corners, 300 at 14c; Danube Cold Spring, 100 at 14¼c; Fairfield Association, 100 at 14¼c; Old Fairfield, 325 at 14¼c; Flat Creek, 80 at 14¼c; Henderson Association, 200 at 14¼c; Hill, 100 at 14¼c; Middleville, 375 at 14¼c; Newport Hill, 140 at 14¼c; Otsquago, 169 at 13¾c; Root, 100 at 14c.

There was not a very large delivery of butter this week, but sales were made at 32@33c, according to quality.

At the Utica City market trade was very quiet, and sales light. About 5,000 boxes of cheese were offered, only 1,200 of which changed hands. The ruling prices were from 13¾ to 14c, the bulk going at about 13¾c.

There is considerable difference of opinion in regard to the prospects of the cheese market. Buyers are generally of the opinion that prices will not advance much above the rates paid at Little Falls this week, but the feeling of factorymen is very firm for higher rates. The stock of cheese in the country is believed to be much below the average of other years at this season, while fall feed has been poor and the make considerably less than usual. Again, the quality of cheese made in September and up to the present time is very fine,—none better,—and the fact that fine cheese is in great demand in England seems to favor the dairymen's views that prices must go higher. The financial troubles of course have an influence on the market, and these, from week to week, can not well be predicted. Prominent buyers admit that had it not been for the panic in monetary affairs cheese would now be selling at 13c and upward.

We have advices from England for the middle of October. Our London correspondent says that faultless clean American cheese sells as landed at 68 to 70s sterling the cwt. The best English Cheddar goes at 86 to 90s. In butter prices have a tendency to advance; Normandy is quoted at 134s the cwt, and Canadian at 100 to 124s.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........Nov. 2.

Schr Falcon, Ludington, lumber.
Steam Barge M. Groh, Manistee, lumber.
Steam barge Windsor, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Catchpole, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Reciprocity, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Peerless, Houghton, sundries.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Houghton, sundries.
Schr Thistle, Cleveland, Coal.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Edwin Harman, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Herald, Ludington, lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, lumber.
Barge T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Hans Crocker, Green Bay, lumber.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, lumber.
Schr Hubbard, Buffalo, coal.
Prop India, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Mary McVea, Oconto, lumber.
Schr John Minar, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Minnesota, Manistee, lumber.
Schr D. Ferguson, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Eveline, Grand Rapids, wood.

CLEARED..........Nov. 1.

Schr Skylark, Buffalo, 20,300 bu corn.
Schr Montcalm, Ogdensburgh, 20,424 bu corn.
Schr Montpelier, Ogdensburgh, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr F. L. Danforth, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
Schr F. J. King, Ogdensburgh, 24,000 bu oats.
Schr T. C. Street, Toronto, 20,351 bu corn.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, 24,000 bu wheat, 19,000 bu barley, 570 bags seed, 200 bags oat-meal, 356 bags oil-cake.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, 25,000 bu wheat, 10,000 bu corn.
Schr Collingwood, Ford River, 300 brls flour, 75 brls beef, 75 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr G. M. Neelan, St. Catherines, 18,576 bu wheat.
Schr City of the Straits, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn.
Schr North Cape, Buffalo, 24,000 bu wheat.
Prop Scotia, St. Catherines, 16,500 bu wheat.
Schr Felicitous, Ludington, 5,000 bu oats, 60 brls pork, 40 brls beef.
Bark Peshtigo, Buffalo, 38,000 bu oats.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Bark Elizabeth Jones, Buffalo, 38,000 bu rye.
Schr A. H. Moss, Buffalo, 9,973 bu wheat.
Schr L. Van Valkenburg, Sheboygan and East Tawas, 4,800 bu corn, 12,570 bu oats, 195 brls flour, 130 brls pork, 50 brls beef, and sundries.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Hancock and intermediate ports, 960 brls pork, 1,500 burlaps oats, 2,000 bu corn, 350 brls flour.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 70 brls beef, 15 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Peerless, Hancock and intermediate ports, 25 brls beef, 365 pkgs liquor, 1,410 bags feed, and sundries.
Stmr India, Erie, 900 brls flour.

Lake Freights

were moderately active at the closing rates of yesterday, or 7c for corn and 8c for wheat, by sail, and 9c for wheat to-day by steam, to Buffalo. The engagements were: To Buffalo—Schr D. A. Welles, wheat at 8c; schr City of the Straits, corn at 7c; schr Orphan Boy (last evening), corn at 7c; prop not named, wheat (to load Monday) at 9c; To Ogdensburg—Schr Hoboken, corn on through rate; To Oswego—Schr Sam Cook, corn on owner's account. To Toronto—Schr Two Friends, corn on private terms. Total, 7. Capacity equal to about 45,000 bu wheat and 120,000 bu corn.

Marine Items from Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2.—The schr H. Folgers, upward bound with coal for this port, is ashore on the South Fox.

The scow Maple Leaf, loaded with cedar posts for this port, is on the beach at South Manitou.

The Captain of the prop Susquehanna reports that the scow Ella Doak is also on South Manitou; and another vessel, name unknown, was dragging anchor at the same point, with the chance of stranding.

Capt. Starkweather, of the prop India, arrived at 6 o'clock this evening, and reported the props Alaska, Colorado, and Norman at South Manitou Island; also the barges Leland, Newton, Schuylkill, and Glasgow. He passed the Prindiville towing the schr Laura Bell off the Head of Bears, with a steam-pump on board. He also saw the barge Favorite in the straits, with her bulwarks, boat, foretopmast, staysail, and foresail gone; also, all her light sails and topsail split.

The prop Colorado ran ashore on Sloping Bear Point, but was pulled off by the prop Norman.

The schooner supposed to have foundered off Manitou was the Kate L. Bruce; and the one off Ahnapee was the Hazard and Hartzell.

CORRECTION.

The schrs Folger and Maple Leaf are ashore on the north end of North Manitou.

Marine Accident Near Buffalo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—The bark L. C. Woodruff, bound up for Chicago, was driven ashore on Friday night, six miles from Port Burwell, and badly damaged by the storm. Two tugs and steam pumps were sent out from Buffalo Sunday morning to relieve the Woodruff.

The bark Anna Dobbins, bound up, reached Rond Eau Point Friday night, and was driven back by the storm. She lost an anchor and seventy-five fathoms of chain, and returned to Buffalo on Saturday night.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 1.—PASSED DOWN—Props Barnum, Ballantine, Empire State, Roanoke; schrs Grace Greenwood, Ferry, Preston, A. B. Moore, Eagle Wing.

PASSED UP—None.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 1.—PASSED UP—Prop Holland; schr James Couch, F. Merrell.

PASSED DOWN—Props Blanchard, Merchant, City of New York, Champlain, China, Winslow, Salina and barge, Jenness and barges, Toledo; schrs China, Ely.

WIND—Southwest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 2.—PASSED UP—Props Nahant, Burlington and barge, Graves and barges, O. Townsend, Swallow; schrs Florida, Yankee, E. G. Breed, Southampton, Midnight, E. R. Williams, Rainbow, Mocking Bird.

PASSED DOWN—Props Huron City, Tempest, Mary Jaencke and barges; sch'rs E. Eddy, Pulaski, Conneaut, Journeyman, H. C. Richards, J. S. Richard, E. Mays, Duncan City.

ARRIVED AT DETROIT—Schrs Champion and Valentine.

WIND—Southwest.

DEATHS.

LITTLEFIELD—At 286 Illinois-st., Nov. 2, Eveline B., infant daughter of R. S. Littlefield.

Funeral from the house at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday. Friends invited to attend.

HYMAN—Nov. 2, Samuel H. Hyman, aged 40 years and 6 months.

Funeral at Johnson House, corner of Madison and Desplaines-sts., 10 o'clock Monday morning.

AUCTION SALES.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.

508 North Market-st., Between Schiller-st. and North-av.

NEAT COTTAGE

Of 6 Rooms, Closets, and Basement,

AT AUCTION,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 3, AT 11 A. M.

Long lease of lot and low rent.
WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF

OIL PAINTINGS!

Water Colors and Oil Chromos, Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 3 and 4, at 3½ and 7½ o'clock each day. 300 Fine Works all to be sold without reserve. Pictures now on exhibition and catalogues ready. Don't fail to attend this sale by TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auct'rs, 284 and 286 East Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Great Auction Sale of 40 Valuable Business and Residence Lots on West Lake-st., and eighteen desirable Residence Lots on Park-av., only three blocks west of Western-av.

We are instructed by Messrs. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., agents for the owners, to offer for sale at auction, on the ground, on MONDAY, NOV. 3, at 3 o'clock. Sale absolutely without any reserve, and on very easy terms, only one-third down. Fifty dollars deposit required at time of sale. Title unquestionable.

This property is very eligibly located, the lots on Lake-st. being on the great thoroughfare from the city to Central Park, are valuable for business purposes, and offer great inducements to purchasers seeking business locations in a section of the city where property can be purchased at moderate prices, and certain to largely increase in value. We will offer for sale 8 lots, south front on Lake-st., 25 feet front each; 14 lots north front on same street—all being good business lots. Also, 18 lots on Park-av., south front, 25 feet front; 4 lots on same avenue, north front—very desirable residence lots, and in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools, and surrounded by fine residences, and easily accessible by horse-cars on Lake and Madison-sts.

This is the first auction sale of Lake-st. property west of Central Park, and should attract general attention of all parties interested. All of this property is located two blocks east of California-av., which avenue is 100 feet wide.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. Parties having deposits in Savings Banks which have not suspended can make their deposits and first payments by their books. Title perfect; abstracts furnished. Parties wishing to attend this sale can take the Randolph or Madison street-cars, which will convey you to the immediate vicinity of the property.

For plats of the property and further particulars inquire of Messrs. W. D. Kerfoot & Co., 90 Washington-st., or of ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

Seven Desirable Residence Lots.

27x100 fronting east on Burnside-st., between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts., near M. S. Round-house, Booer's Bridge Works, and Lunt's Smelting Works. Are easily reached by horse-cars on State-street, Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, or Rock Island R. R.

We have received instructions from the owner, Charles Rode, Esq., of New York, to offer the above valuable Residence lots, at Auction on the ground, on TUESDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock.

The sale will be positive, and on the following easy terms:

One-quarter cash; balance in three, four, and five years, at 8 per cent.

This offers a splendid chance to working-men, or men of moderate means, seeking a home in a good location, which is rapidly improving.

Title perfect. Free from any incumbrance. Abstracts furnished to each purchaser.

For plats or further particulars apply to
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Peremptory Sale, at Auction,

Of the Entire Contents of the

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

46 and 48 South Desplaines-st., near Washington, on THURSDAY, NOV. 6, at 10 o'clock, embracing contents of 40 rooms, good Medium Furniture, Parlor, Chamber and Dining-Room, in Black Walnut, all in good order. Also Beds, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AT OUR REGULAR SALE

ON

Friday Morning, Nov. 7,

We will offer a large and general assortment of New and Second-hand

FURNITURE.

A splendid Parlor Suit, Bedroom Sets, Parlor Sets in Rep and Hair Cloth, Lounges, Easy Chairs; a full line of Blankets, 50 rolls Wool Carpets, Brussels Carpets, Bedding, Mattresses, etc., etc.; 100 Cook and Parlor Stoves; 25 crates Crockery in open lots; three splendid Pianos.

ALSO—At same time we will offer entire contents of Hotel of 100 rooms, removed to our store for convenience of sale, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Suits, Marble top Tables, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Lounges, etc., etc.; Brussels and Wool Carpets, Rugs, Mats, etc., etc.; Beds, Bedding, Sheets, Pillow-Cases, Towels, Crockery and Glassware, Platedware, entire Bar fixtures, etc., etc. Sale positive.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

New York, Philadelphia, & Boston

Manufacturers will be represented in the sale of a

$25,000 STOCK

Of Medium and Superfine Custom-Made Clothing to be held by

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.,

On TUESDAY, Nov. 4, at 9 1-2 a. m.

The burden of every letter received from these gentlemen being, "Sell our goods, as money we must have," we have concluded to hold a Grand Sale of Clothing in Gents', Boys', and Youths' Wear, consisting of Fine Beaver and Chinchilla Overcoats, Dress Coats, Dress and Business Suits, Pants, and Vests. Also Gents' Furnishing Goods, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, and Neckwear. Will also offer Chinchilla, Beaver, and Meltons Overcoatings, Cloakings and Flannel Shirtings, Cardigans, Satinets, Cottonades, and a large Government Clothing in perfect order, and regular sizes Overcoats, Pants, and Jackets.

Cash buyers, attend this sale and convince yourselves of the truth of an assertion that has become proverbial, that every lot offered in this house is actually sold.

IMPORTANT SALE

OF

High-Class Foreign & American

OIL PAINTINGS,

By the most Eminent Artists.

CHOICE GEMS BY

Geo. F. Bensell, David St. John,
Wm. Krippendorff, Hubley Nichols,
Alice Horton, Harry Whiting,
Carl Bondell, Augustin Melache,
Paul Delacroix, Justin Straussmaire,
Fred Willis, Thos. Searby, and others.

THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

On Tuesday Morning, Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock.

The Paintings are now on Exhibition at the Store,
68 & 70 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SELL, SELL, SELL!

Is the cry of all our Consignors, and in consequence our sale of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5,

will be one with NO LET UP to it as CASH MUST BE HAD.
The assortment was never larger or better.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Our Dry Goods Sale,

Together with the sale of Dress Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Gloves, White Goods, &c., and invoices of Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Ruffings, and Dress Trimmings, Knit Goods, Shawls, Nubias and Scarfs, Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats, Fur Goods, Velvet Ribbons and Ladies' Belts, Embroideries, Edgings and Insertions, Decorated China-ware and Toys.

HATS AND CAPS, &C.,

Will be held on THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at 9½ a. m.
Same day at 11 o'clock, special sale of 100 Rolls Ingrain and Hemp

CARPETS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Auctioneers, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

ON WEDNESDAY { 30 Cutters, 8 Buggies, 1 Express Wagon, 20 Double and Single Harness.

ON THURSDAY { Dry Goods, Clothing, Toys, Fancy Goods, &c.

SPECIAL SALE

AT STORE 108 MADISON-ST.,

NEAR DEARBORN.

Real French Bronzes,
Mantel Clocks, Statuary,
Italian Marble Statuary, and
Alabaster Ornamental Goods,

The direct importation of Vitt Bros., of Philadelphia.

AT AUCTION,

Without reserve, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Nov. 5, sale commencing at 2½ and 7 o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

A FINE COLLECTION OF

OIL PAINTINGS

IN GOLD GILT FRAMES,

AT AUCTION,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

On Friday Afternoon, Nov. 7, at 2 1-2 o'clock,

At store No. 108 Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.